CITY on a HILL

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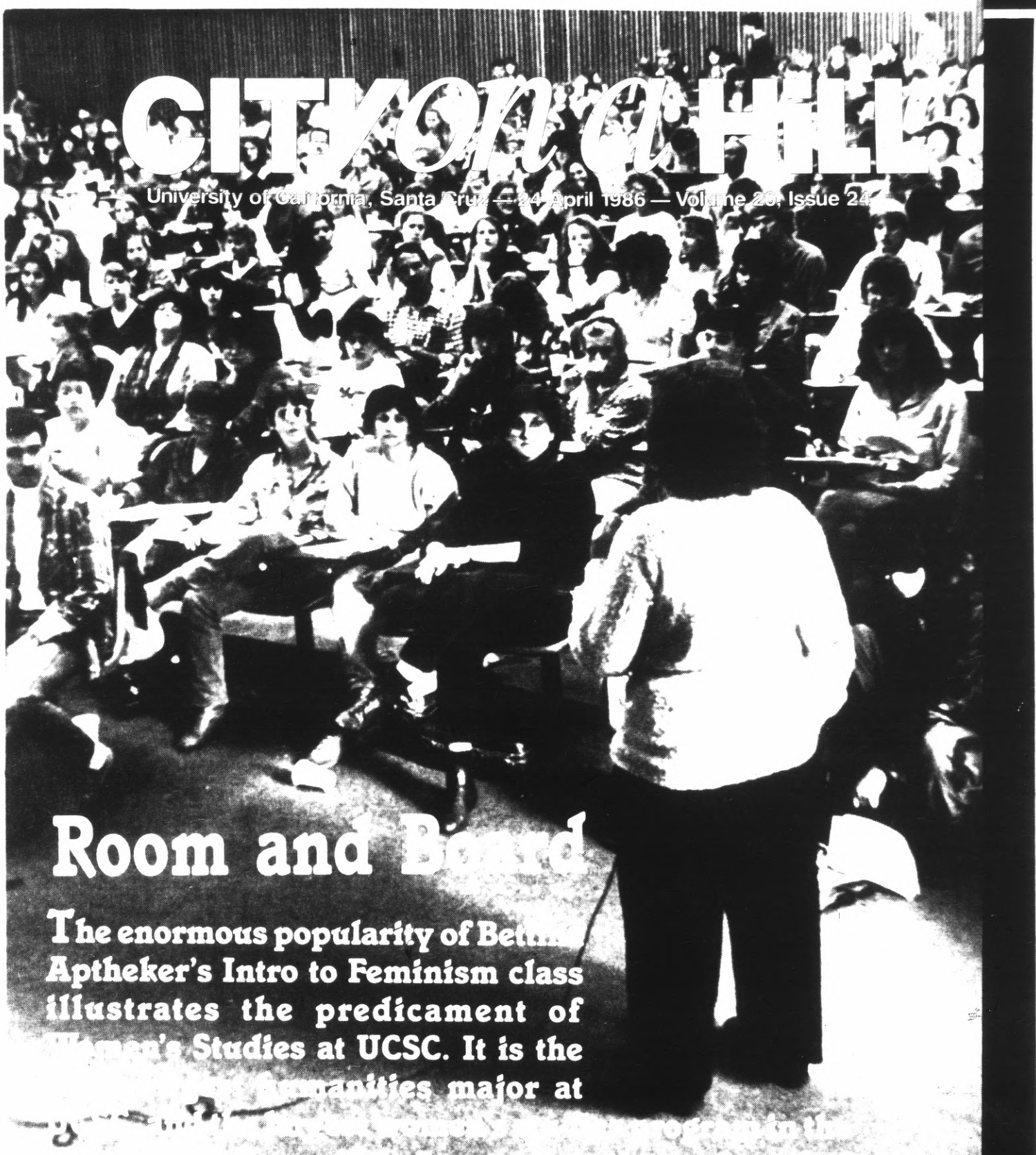

Room and Board

The enormous popularity of Beth Aptheker's Intro to Feminism class illustrates the predicament of Women's Studies at UCSC. It is the humanities major at

Lyndon LaRouche
see page 12

STAFF

"Best All-Around Student Newspaper in the Western US"—Sigma Delta Chi, 1984

"Best Overall Design,"—California Intercollegiate Press Association, 1985, 1986

"Gold Medalist"—Columbia Scholastic Press Association, 1985

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GCU

"The people must have something good to read on a Sunday."
—The Clash

"A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid."
—Jesus of Nazareth

NEWS *on the* MARCH

ROUGH TRANSLATION: From a recent San Jose *Mercury News*: "Hijackings. Bombings. Terrorists attacks. While these words spell trouble for travelers in the Mediterranean and elsewhere in Europe, they translate into big bucks for tourism in California." Now for the bad news...

VICTIMS OF A COUNTRYMAN'S GREED: Edwin Wilson, a former CIA contract agent, sold Libya's Muammar Qadhafi 21 tons of a US military explosive known as C-4 in 1977, according to a forthcoming investigative exposé called *Manhunt* by Peter Maas. Wilson also provided the Libyans with guns, detonation devices and former Green Beret personnel, who trained Qadhafi's military in terrorist and assassination operations. By the time he was apprehended in 1982, after a relentless international search by a US Justice Department attorney, Wilson had amassed $15 million from his ventures. Before his capture, however, Wilson had delivered to Libya a huge quantity of military plastic explosives, which are under strict export control. Maas wrote that it is likely many of the terrorist acts committed in the last four years in the Middle East and Europe—including last month's bombing of a TWA airliner over Greece in which four US citizens died—used this cache of explosives. In 1984, a British police officer was fatally wounded outside the Libyan embassy in London. The gun used was later determined to be one of many procured for the Libyans by Wilson.

Wilson was captured by US District Attorney Lawrence Barcella, who headed the Wilson investigation. Barcella confronted a stone wall at the CIA where Wilson's colleagues covered for his illegal activites, even though he was no longer "officially" working for the CIA. The explosive delivered to Libya by Wilson will not set off metal detectors and has a shelf life of 20 years.

HOT SEATS: Facing the death sentence in Texas recently, Roger DeGarmo held an auction for three of the five witness seats allowed a convict in the execution chamber. *The Progressive* reports that "seven people bid for the seats, and two offered $1500 apiece." The money, said DeGarmo, who won a last-minute stay of execution last month, would be divided between his family and that of the woman he was convicted of murdering.

RISKY BIZNESS: Six weeks ago, freelance journalist Karl Grossman uncovered NASA's plans to launch a payload containing 46.7 pounds of plutonium-238, the most toxic substance known, on a space shuttle mission. The payload was to fly on the mission preceeding the ill-fated flight of the shuttle Challenger as an energy source for two space probes: Galileo, destined for the Jovian moons, and Ulysses for the sun. If anything should happen to either the shuttle or the rockets launched by the shuttle, the lethal plutonium could fall back to earth with disasterous results.

The "risk probability" for explosion of a shuttle mission has been calculated at one in 35. The Energy Department has since revealed that explosion of the Galileo probe would release 57,000 curies of plutonium radiation, enough to give five billion people lung or bone cancer under a "worse case scenario." The department, however, won't declassify what these worst case conditions are.

SHUTTLE BUST: A Titan rocket carrying a clandestine military payload exploded Friday over California's Vandenberg Air Force Base, spreading a cloud of toxic gas over parts of the Central Coast and confining local residents and schoolchildren indoors. Observers speculate that the rocket, the same type used to launch NASA space shuttles into orbit, was probably carrying a reconnaissance satellite known as a KH-11. Fifty-eight people went to the hospital to be treated for skin and eye irritations after a massive red cloud spread out for miles along the coastline before being blown out to sea. The rocket was propelled by highly toxic fuels, including nitrogen tetroxide and hydrazine.

Destruction of the KH-11 borne by the rocket leaves the US with only one such satellite for monitoring Soviet military activity and events in global "hot spots." The explosion follows a similar incident last August, also involving a KH-11, as well as the January 28 shuttle disaster, and may both politically and technically cripple US military launching capability for the forseeable future.

IT'S THE THOUGHT THAT COUNTS: Ben Kamin of Chicago died in December at 71 years of age. Kamin willed his entire estate of over $200,000 to the federal government to help pay the national debt. Kamin left no money for surviving family members. Kamin's donation will not even pay a minute's interest on the $2 trillion debt.

UNIVITED GUESTS: Responding to the emergence of California's Log Cabin Republican Club, republican State Senator H. L. Richardson told the *Wall Street Journal*: "They are an abomination, and as long as I am alive and kicking they won't go anywhere in this party." The Log Cabiners are both openly gay and vociferously Republican.

WHICH HUNT?: Up to a dozen Navy and Army troops based in North Carolina have been participating in activities of the White Patriot Party, formerly known as the Confederate Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, reported the New York *Times*. Local officials, who have requested a Defense Department inquiry, expressed "grave concern" that the troops could be diverting weapons and explosives to the party, which holds paramilitary training sessions with weapons and whose members wear military fatigues. Glenn Miller, the leader of the party—who has also announced his candidacy as a Republican for a US Senate seat—said, "What you got here is a witch hunt looking for white patriots under every rock on the military bases in this country."

CHIPS AND BUGS: The National Security Agency (NSA), the nation's largest intelligence organization, is planning to switch the standardized computer encryption code in which government and corporate data is stored. Although there are millions of possible combinations in the current code, and they are frequently changed by the users, high-speed computers now make it possible to break the codes and retrieve sensitive government and business data, say NSA officials. Computer experts in private industry fear, however, that such a shift will make the NSA's eavesdropping operations easier, since the NSA itself is planning to create the new codes.

IGNORANCE IS STRENGTH: A recent issue of *Aviation Week & Space Technology* magazine reported that the CIA and the Department of Defense (DoD) have directed a coordinated program of "disinformation" at the Soviet Union for at least two years. The program apparently outlines specific procedures for giving false information to Congress and the press. "After watching the Soviet Union practice this philosophy for years," said one official, "the US decided it would benefit by creating a similar program."

Why have the officials suddenly decided to reveal the campaign? *Aviation Week* reporter David M. North wrote in the magazine's May 17 issue that the officials who released the news were not opposed to the program, but wanted it out in the open to further confuse the Soviets. The policy mandates distributing disinformation to mask the workings of 15-20 government programs, which include the Air Force's new "Advanced Technology Bomber" and the Star Wars program. "The most dangerous technique in supplying deliberately false information is a mixture of truth and fiction. This gives the Soviets a lot to worry about," North quotes one DoD official as saying.

The disinformation program includes plans to make budget requests for programs that do not exist, with the money being spent elsewhere. Also in the works are schemes to give false or misleading information to the press and Congress such as inaccurate performance reports on weapons systems, and altered technical information. According to the same DoD official, "Disinformation can be injected at every stage of a weapon program from documentation and the test envelope, to the actual operation of the system."

WHAT'S *news*

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Students on Libya

Reagan Bombs

by Darrell Satzman

WHEN THE BATTLE OF bravado between President Reagan and Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi erupted into violence last week, students at UCSC were quick to respond. As students debated Reagan's decision to bomb Libya, the Student Union Assembly passed a resolution condemning the action and a group of Porter students organized a rally around the incident.

While the initial nation-wide response to the military strike appeared overwhelmingly favorable, many at UCSC have expressed outrage over the events. Fears of an escalation of the US-Libyan conflict have led many students to question the logic of combatting violence with violence. Others see the US response as a frightful reminder of the manner in which Reagan tends to deal with what he considers problematic in the Third World. The facts that President Reagan has not hesitated to use force to quell anti-US sentiment and that he has vowed to "do it again" have not helped to allay these fears.

"I'm reminded of the saying, 'Why do we kill people who kill people to show that killing people is wrong,' " said Aninha Livingston, a sophomore at Cowell College. "It seems that we automatically turn to military solutions. That's not the answer to this problem or to any other."

What then is the solution? The Reagan administration claims that it exhausted all diplomatic channels and that Qadhafi left us no choice but to attack. But students at UCSC, including those who support the president on this issue, say that they are skeptical about Reagan's claim to have seriously attempted a diplomatic solution to the conflict with the small African nation, and that perhaps a peaceful solution could have been reconciled. Most students agree that the president did not attempt a diplomatic settlement with Libya on principle, and that he would not have been interested in what that country had to say anyhow.

Matthew Rottman, Vice Chair of the Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students (CAMPUS) said that although he believed that diplomacy is generally the best course to follow in conflicts such as these, he supported Reagan in his refusal to recognize Qadhafi's position in the Middle East. "It's okay to negotiate with someone who is willing to negotiate, but Qadhafi left us no choice," said Rottman. "Can we afford to let a little country promote terrorism and deride the US and not respond? Libya called our bluff and we had to show them we are not afraid to react."

Many UCSC students, however, do not share Rottman's willingness to support the bombing as an unfortunate task that the US had no choice but to carry out. Two days after the US attack, the Student Union Assembly (SUA)—UCSC's centralized student government—passed a resolution condemning the attack against Libya as a "hypocritical act of war." The resolution, which the SUA intends to send to President Reagan, Senators Alan Cranston and Pete Wilson, and Representative Leon Panetta, states that "the SUA strongly condemns all acts of terrorism in the world, whether they be singular acts against individuals or the bombing of cities, both of which perpetuate violence at the expense of civilian victims."

Eric Satzman, chair of the SUA, added, "I feel like it [the bombing] was a big mistake. Qadhafi is a very dangerous person, but I feel equally threatened by President Reagan. With the cold war in such an unstable state, why take a chance like this? We are really playing with fire."

A group of Porter students, alarmed by the sudden and aggressive actions, organized an educational rally based on the belief that a lack of understanding about the real conflict between the US and Libya was responsible for the hostilities. "Aside from seeing Qadhafi portrayed on the news each evening as this madman who is out to kill Americans, most of us know very little about the Libyan people and what they want," said one organizer of the rally. "We want to find out what the real story is before we make any rash judgements."

> *"I'm reminded of the saying, "Why do we kill people who kill people to show that killing people is wrong." '*
>
> —Aninha Livingston, Cowell sophomore

The 300 students who turned out for Saturday's rally heard speakers who, for the most part, condemned the US action. Santa Cruz Mayor Mike Rotkin implored the students to protest "American terrorism" just as they should unite against all terrorism. He called the attack "an act of stupidity," saying that it could only serve to stir up anti-American sentiment in the Middle East and rally the Arab world around Qadhafi. Also present at the rally was UCSC student Tim Kilburn, nephew of Peter Kilburn, a librarian at the American University in Beirut who was killed last Thursday in alleged retaliation for the US attack. In an emotional address, Kilburn spoke out against this country's use of violence as a political tool and said he did not support the president or seek retribution for the murder of his uncle. He went on to say that his uncle left the US after becoming disillusioned with this country's policy in the Middle East and that it was sadly ironic for him to die as the result of those policies.

The political tone of the event, however, did not overshadow the educational theme that had precepitated the rally. UCSC History Professor Terry Burke delivered a brief history of Libya's experience as an Italian colony—repercussions of which, he said, are still felt in Libyan society and have facilitated the rise of an anti-Western leader like Qadhafi.

According to one estimate, one-fifth of all Libyans were killed by the Italians during the early part of this century and many others were placed in concentration camps. Burke charged that recent US intervention in the Middle East has stifled the forced of change there, thereby adding fuel to the frustrations and anti-American sentiment of the Arab world.

"From Nixon to Carter one had a sense that the US had a foreign policy in the Middle East, that it had some objectives it was trying to accomplish," said Burke. "Since the start of the Reagan administration, I think what we've seen is a decision on the part of the US to abandon diplomacy altogether, for the wholehearted support of repression everywhere."

Many students who oppose US violence in Libya feel that Reagan is using Qadhafi and the fear of terrorism as a political tool to achieve other goals. One student who spoke at Saturday's rally pointed out that the attack had come the day before the House of Representatives was to vote on contra aid. The Reagan administration has faced a public outcry against funding the contras in Central America and many people believe that the president was looking for a quick and decisive foreign policy victory in order to garner support for the contra cause. Burke also suggested that the US has "a vested interest in low intensity conflict" in the Middle East due to the vast amount of arms that we sell to many Middle Eastern nations.

While a New York *Times* poll taken the day after the Libyan attack reported that 77 percent of the American public approved of the assault, it appears that the initial cheer of victory has worn off and led to a myriad of debate over the effectiveness of such an action. Internationally, only Israel, Canada, and Great Britain have supported the US, and many of our closest allies have expressed trepidation that we are only provoking more terrorism. In the Middle East, several Arab nations have voiced their support for Qadhafi and have condemned the US for its hypocritical stance on terrorism.

Even on this campus, support can be found for the president and his policies in regard to Libya and terrorism. Josh Willis, a first year student at Merrill College, is not alone in believing that US actions were justified by Qadhafi's threats that all US citizens are targets in his war against the US. "I was glad that we did it," said Willis, "When you're faced with the threat of terrorism, sometimes you have to fight fire with fire. In the long run, it will save American lives."

Whether lives will be saved or actions such as these will lead to a full-scale war with Libya remains to be seen. For the time being it is clear that the US military strike has precipitated an almost frenzied anti-American response not only in the Middle East but among many European nations as well, and that terrorist activities directed against Americans are sure to increase in the short run. One speaker at Saturday's rally echoed the feeling of many students here. Quoting Gandhi, he said, "An eye for an eye makes the world blind."

Photo by KELLAR AUTUMN

Students organized a rally in the Upper Quarry April 19 to protest US violence in Lybia.

Student Phone Fraud

Reach Out And Rob Someone

by David Miller

Photo by KELLAR AUTUMN

WHEN A PACIFIC BELL private investigator and two campus police knocked on Ron and Mitch's door one day last fall, they knew the jig was up. Ron and Mitch (not their real names) figured it might happen sooner or later; the two UCSC students had been ripping off the phone company for close to three months with the help of a computer and a device called a "blue box." Still, the whole thing came as quite a shock.

"I thought people in the dorm were joking, pulling a prank," Mitch later remarked. "Then they [the detectives] flipped open their badges."

Ron, a Computer and Information Sciences major, came up with the idea. He had seen it done several times before and thought it might be fun to try to "beat the system." A flick of the switch on his Apple 2E, a phone call to directory assistance in Ottawa, Canada, and a few blips on the box—Ron and Mitch were in business. Free phone calls. Instant popularity.

"Almost the whole dorm knew about it," Mitch confessed. "Sometimes Ron would post our phone bills on the wall. We didn't have to pay a cent. He was so proud of it."

Blue boxes have been around for over 15 years. Essentially, they reproduce certain key frequencies that enable a hacker to use other people's phone lines without their knowledge, and to confuse the telephones company's computers. A blue box is one of many fraudulent devices used by student hackers as part of a surge of telephone crime on university and college campuses over the past five years.

Ron, Mitch, and their dormmates made about 440 phone calls with the computer set-up, most of them to people in San Jose or Los Angeles and some to New York and Washington, DC. They could have called anywhere in the US, Mexico, or Canada. Ron said that "most people called their friends and said, 'Gee, I'm making a free phone call. Isn't this great?' "

Pacific Bell was not amused. The "raid" came just before the start of winter break. The phone company confiscated Ron's computer equipment and about 100 of Mitch's cassette tapes. These turned out to be mostly musical recordings. "Rolling Stones, that kind of stuff," said Mitch. "They probably had fun listening to them."

Ron eventually retrieved his computer equipment and Mitch recovered his tapes, but not before both received $1500 fines and a whopping phone bill equal to that amount. It could have been worse. Telephone fraud is a serious offense; it can bring a sentence of up to five years in prison and up to $10,000 in fines, and often, the confiscated equipment is not returned to the offender.

Would they do it again? Probably not. Both Ron and Mitch said the entire experience was enough to keep them legal for good. As Mitch put it, "You know, ever since the arrest, I always get a tingling sensation when I see a cop. . .I'd never try it."

This is the kind of case the phone companies love to talk about—the successful bust. They are becoming more common these days, as the phone industry clamps down on fraud and uses special detection equipment to ferret out the computer crooks. A great deal of the crime, however, falls through the cracks. As the technology becomes more sophisticated, so does the hacking, and the computer terminal becomes a battleground in which billions of dollars are at stake.

In 1984, phone companies lost $500 million to fraud. The Communications Fraud Control Board estimates that 1985's losses—not yet calculated—will be at least as much. While only about two percent of that amount is attributed to the kind of work done by Ron and Mitch and their blue box, much of the remaining losses are hacker related. Vast networking systems of computer "billboards," waystations that provide a source for information and communication between hackers, form a fertile breeding ground for illicit activity, including theft and proliferation of credit card numbers for making long-distance phone calls.

As the technology becomes more sophisticated, so does the hacking, and the computer terminal becomes a battleground in which billions of dollars are at stake.

The latter offense has been on the rise since the deregulation of the phone industry in 1984, when Bell Telephone was broken up into a group of independent companies. A new breed of "common carriers" specializing in long distance service came into being around that time. These companies, which include GTE/Sprint and MCI, use a system of codes that enable consumers to gain access to their services on local phone lines; first you dial the local number for the area you are in, then you punch in your access code.

Unfortunately, someone who obtains another person's code can use it to call virtually anywhere, and the victim isn't likely to find out about it until the bill arrives in the mail. Hackers have made full use of these codes, both locating them and then distributing them via the bulletin board network.

Bulletin boards are like extensive computer "flea markets." There hackers can find anything from computer games, stolen MCI codes, and free software, to directions on how to make homemade explosives; some boards even have a computer dating service.

Basically, bulletin boards come in two varieties; public and semi-private. The public boards usually advertise computer parts and other products. They are often released as a special service by computer manufacturers and computer-related businesses. The semi-private boards are managed by individuals and groups of hackers, and they function something like a high-security governmental agency, with different "levels of entry."

"When an owner gets to know you," said Ron, "he'll let you have access to other sections of the board where the goodies are." He estimated that about 15,000 of these boards exist in the United States; over 300 of them are in the San Francisco Bay area. Many hackers spend the majority of their waking hours moving from one board to the next.

UCSC Telecommunications Director Wayne Haley explained that there is a logical connection between hackers, bulletin boards, and stolen phone codes. "If you're talking long-distance for hours at a time, it can cost a lot," said Haley. To avoid the high costs, Haley continued, "many boards provide hackers with access numbers to Sprint and other carriers, and some boards will even tell you how to get around the phone billing systems."

Telephone fraud is clearly a serious problem, but just how serious is anyone's guess. As a general rule, phone companies prefer to keep the problem "within the family," rather than risk damaging their credibility in the eyes of the consumer.

"It [computer crime] is probably more widespread than people perceive," said Ron. "If potential customers see that this is happening, I don't know how secure they are going to be."

GTE/Sprint special agent Bob Hoke refused to give any details about the effects of computer fraud on his company's business. "We don't elaborate much publicly on that segment of our operations," said Hoke. "But I will say that we're doing

an excellent job in this relatively new field [nabbing hackers]."

MCI Security Director Everick Bowens was equally vague. "MCI is affected by fraud, but it's not a significant dent in our revenue. No one is immune to this kind of stuff. We take every precaution we can." Bowens said that the real threat comes from large telemarketing firms which steal codes, but that MCI does not differentiate between the big and the small offenders. "We go after them all," said Bowens.

The amount of money spent on preventing telephone fraud is probably a greater indication of the extent of the problem: phone companies fork over millions of dollars for prevention and detection systems. They have a lot of ground to cover—the United States has the largest network of phone lines in the world.

Practically every major long distance carrier has its own laboratory working on new technology to stem the rising tide of fraud, and many companies are combining their efforts with those of other companies. "Systems development is an ongoing process," said Bowens. "We're always trying to build a better mousetrap."

As two other UCSC students recently arrested in conjunction with telephone fraud against MCI found out, the phone companies' technology is getting better and better. "It's becoming more dangerous than it used to be," said one veteran hacker who requested that his name not be used. When they [the phone companies] start spending this much time and money to catch you, you know they mean business."

A vast number of student hackers, however, will probably continue to wage war via the telephone wire. While some will do it to save money, others will do it simply for the inherent challenge in "beating the phone company." And many of them probably won't ever think about the potential consequences. As one former hacker put it, "The connection in your mind between hitting some keys and going to jail is remote." Yet for those like Ron and Mitch, the link is all too apparent. ✔

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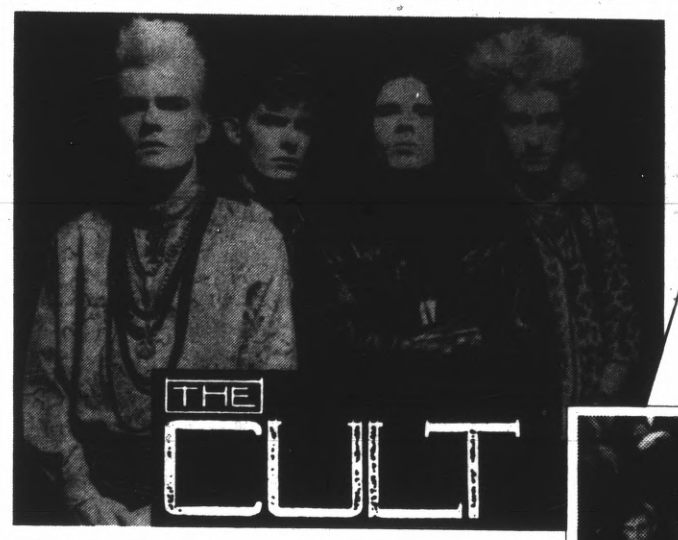

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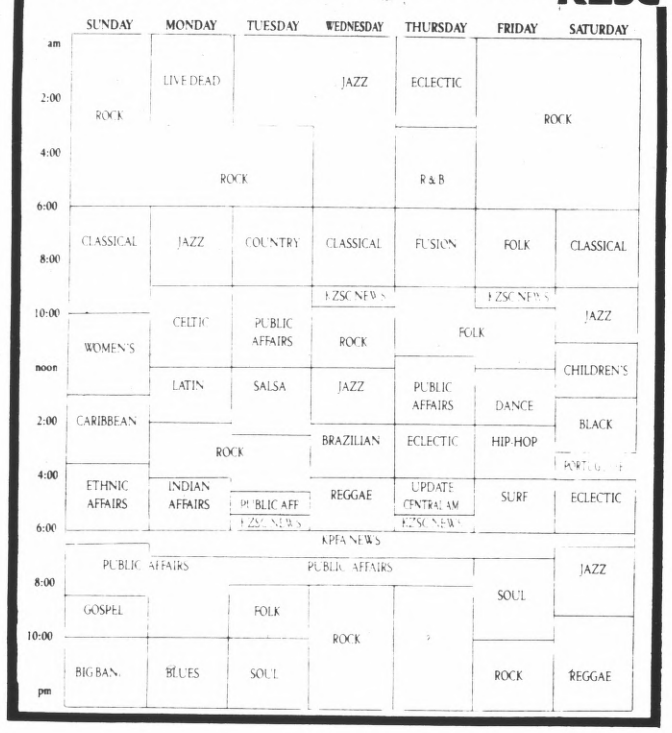

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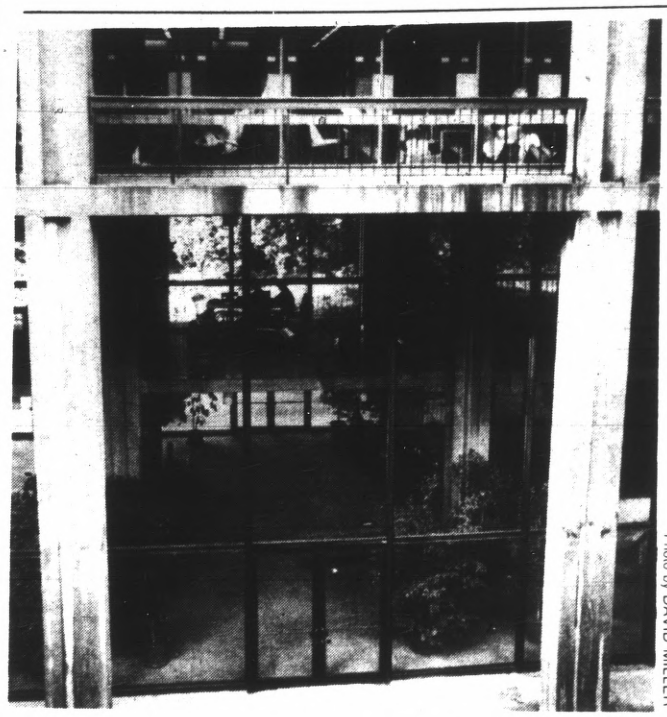

Photo by DAVID MILLER

Resolved Against Apartheid

The Student Union Assembly (SUA) and the UC Student Association (UCSA) passed a number of resolutions this month designed to initiate action against South African Apartheid.

In an SUA meeting last week, members voted unanimously to boycott products of companies doing business in or with South Africa. According to SUA representative Haley Mack, the SUA is currently compiling a boycott list of corporations whose products are "most appropriate for students—the ones we use the most." Among the names on the list will be Kraft, Coke, Xerox, Kodak, and Johnson and Johnson. "We're trying to reach them [the companies] through market forces," said UCSA Board of Directors representative Ricky Bluthenthal. "We want to show them that their relationship to apartheid will compromise their profits."

The SUA made another move to refuel student action on the divestment issue by expressing the "full support" of the Assembly's Social Responsibility Committee (SRC) in any acts of civil disobedience that should occur for the cause of UC divestment. While the resolution was strongly worded, the SRC qualified its definition of civil disobedience as "the occupation of campus buildings, or other non-destructive actions that result in arrest."

Bluthenthal said the UCSA also passed resolutions calling for UC students to divest funds from Bank of America and for "full-phased"—or complete—UC divestment from companies doing business in South Africa.

According to Bluthenthal, the current efforts of the UCSA and the SUA are in part motivated by a dissatisfaction with the regents' response to students' demands. He cited the recent resignations of the two student representatives of the University Advisory Committee of Investment Responsibility (UACIR)—a committee created by the regents to advise President Gardner on divestment issues—as part of this dissatisfaction.

In an April 11 statement, UCSA President Dan Greening and UACIR member Frances Hasso charged that the UACIR is "stacked" with anti-divestment forces and "set up to fail." Bluthenthal said he hoped revived student action would force the regents to reopen discussion on divestment. "We want to push the issue," he said. "The [response] process is bogus and we're telling them we want full-phased divestment."

Mollusk Madness

As if to highlight what appears to be the student body's intensifying resoluteness to establish the banana slug as the official UCSC mascot, slogans advocating the yellow mollusk's status were found graffitied all over outside walls and windows of McHenry Library's administrative wing early Sunday morning.

"Up for the banana slugs," and other cheers for the slugs were painted, among other places, on the windows of Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer's office, according to campus police Investigating Officer Jack Churchill. The messages—written with a white, chalky substance which was washed away before many students could see it—were presumably intended for Sinsheimer, an outspoken naysayer of the slug who also happens to have the last word on the subject, having opted for the sea lion mascot five years ago.

The banana slug enjoyed sole, albeit unofficial, possession of the UCSC title prior to 1981. At that time five sports culbs joined the ranks of the NCAA's Division III, a move that forced the University to choose an official team mascot. Despite overwhelming student support for the slug, Sinsheimer felt a more traditional appelation would be more appropriate. The sea lion was a distant second choice among students, but Sinsheimer endorsed it anyway.

This year, when the Student Union Assembly proposed a measure for a nonbinding student vote on the preferred mascot, the chancellor balked, adhering to his logic of past years. The individual colleges are soliciting student opinion, however, in votes this week. The election results are nonbinding, according to Sinsheimer.

Sinsheimer did not see Sunday's graffiti. Campus custodial superintendent Mo Hollman said the bill for the clean-up came to somewhere between $350 and $500.

A Matter of Survival

In face of the US air stike on Libya, President Reagan's staunch refusal to join the Soviet's moratorium on nuclear testing, and both superpowers' wavering adherence to the arms restrictions of the Salt II Treaty, the question of how to survive in a nuclear world would seem to hold an unprecedented urgency. UCSC students can hear one person's answer on Monday, April 28, at 6:30pm, when Dr. Theodore Taylor gives a public lecture on "How to Abolish Nuclear Weapons by the Year 2000."

Taylor came to the public eye through a particularly timely issue in the nuclear dilemma: His studies of the ease with which terrorists could gain access to nuclear materials in order to create their own nuclear weapons. His concern became the subject of a famous profile by journalist John McPhee in the *New Yorker*, which was later published as a book, *The Curve of Binding Energy*.

Making Taylor's words particularly compelling will be a description of his personal odyssey in the nuclear world. The once co-worker with Edward Teller (the "father" of the hydrogen bomb) and designer of atomic weapons has become one of the leading proponents of their abolition.

Daniel Hirsch, Director of the Stevenson Program on Nuclear Policy, which is sponsoring Taylor's visit to UCSC, sees Taylor as doubly qualified to address this issue. According to Hirsch, Taylor not only has rare "hands-on experience" with nuclear weapons, but he is also "a dreamer and a genuine caring human being."

Photo by DOUGLAS A. ERTMAN

Women's Studies

Needed: Room and Board

by Heather Bates and April Stevens

AN UNPRECEDENTED 500 STUdents have packed like pilgrims into Classroom Unit Two this quarter to take part in the now legendary experience of Women's Studies 1: Introduction to Feminism, taught by Visiting Lecturer Bettina Aptheker. UCSC's Women's Studies Program has become increasingly popular since its inception 10 years ago, and now, with 101 majors, it ranks as the largest women's studies program in the UC system. It is also the third-largest major in UCSC's Humanities division, ranking with Philosophy and Physics in numbers of students. Yet, behind this apparent prosperity, Women's Studies faces a host of fiscal and administrative obstacles.

Aptheker—who is re-hired on a yearly basis—is Women's Studies' only full-time lecturer. Without an adequate supply of full-time faculty, the program must depend almost entirely on the uncertain support of faculty in other disciplines to teach its courses and advise its students. Such limited and unreliable resources overall render the Women's Studies' Program unable to control its curriculum or offer students adequate academic support. In an administrative—verging on political—struggle, Women's Studies faculty and students are now seeking board status for the program. This would guarantee it continual funding as well as a limited number of permanent—rather than year-to-year—faculty positions.

After an external committee gave the program a glowing review in January of 1984, many spoke of working to increase Women's Studies resources. Yet it wasn't until over a year later when Literature Professor and Women's Studies Coordinator Helene Moglen took the first formal step toward securing those resources for the program.

Last May, Moglen requested three permanent full-time positions (FTEs) for Women's Studies to be filled in the next two years. Then, this fall, Moglen proposed the creation of a Women's Studies Board, which, in addition to providing fiscal relief and stability, would also imply administrative recognition for Women's Studies as a valid field of study.

While Moglen's proposal seemed the simplest solution to many women's studies faculty and students, the UCSC administration apparently did not find it so simple. According to Academic Vice Chancellor Kivie Moldave, the major complication was the lack of a "formal policy" for creating a Board of Study. Despite the apparent precedent set by the recently established Computer Engineering Board (in 1984), Moldave told Moglen the proposal to create a Women's Studies Board would have to wait until a policy could be determined.

To aid in developing such a policy, Moldave authorized the Task Force on the Creation of New Academic Units to suggest criteria for board proposals. This concerned Women's Studies faculty and students, as well as the Committee on Planning and Budget (CPB); both groups worried that the proposal would be stalled while the new task force deliberated. In a February 6 meeting of the CPB, Moldave assured the committee that current board proposals "would not be blocked from progressing further because of the present uncertainty about the procedure." Shortly after making this statement, Moldave indefinitely shelved the Task Force.

Since formal policy remains non-existent, Moldave should, in keeping with general administrative procedure, submit the proposal to the Committee on Educational Policy (CEP) and the CPB for recommendations. Yet, the proposal seems to have made little or no movement along these administrative channels since the February CPB meeting. Linguistics Professor and CPB Chair Geoff Pullum commented that "no official proposal to start a new board of studies. . . has been placed before the committee. . . We have been asked for no advice [by Moldave]."

Pullum also said that no efforts had been made to determine formal guidelines for board proposals since the Task Force disbanded. "We've definitely been in need of some policy clarification," he commented.

Administrative delays have not been the only obstacle blocking the creation of a Women's Studies Board. There is also some controversy over the actual need for a board.

According to a position paper written by Caren Kaplan and Deborah Wright, members of the Committee on Women's Studies Theory and Methodologies, there is "a reluctance to support the transition of Women's Studies [to a board] in part because Women's Studies is considered inherently political and therefore inappropriate in an academic context. They argued, however, that "the political nature of women's studies is rooted in a commitment to social change" and that "women's studies does not necessarily reflect a single dominant ideology."

Dean of Graduate Studies and German Literature Professor John Ellis, a member of the Task Force, had a different reason for opposing the change in the program's status. He distinguished between "old-line" subjects, such as literature and biology, and interdisciplinary programs, which span a large variety of of subjects. According to Ellis, a board would isolate Women's Studies from related disciplines. "A board would give them [Women's Studies] separate territory and all the problems of compartmentalization," he said. "And you don't want that."

According to Dean of Humanities Michael Cowan, however, also a member of the Task Force, Ellis' view is not supported by many others. Cowan dubbed Ellis' statement "a strange kind of logic." "Being interdisciplinary and having a board don't have to be in conflict," Cowan said, citing the History of Consciousness Board as a successful example of this. "Just because Physics and Math are related," Cowan added, "doesn't mean they should have their own boards."

Yet another argument against the formation of a board centers on the purely pragmatic consideration of time. Aptheker noted that the process of becoming a board can be quite lengthy because it involves the approval of several committees, the chancellor, and the UC president. In comparison, securing FTEs without changing the program's status is a much simpler process, requiring only approval only with UCSC's administration. Aptheker asserted that, in light of immediate needs, securing FTEs should be the program's top priority. "Every year it gets more and more difficult," said Aptheker. "I think we should have [FTEs] right away."

CURRENTLY, THE WOMEN'S STUdies Program operates with an almost completely volunteer system. The program requests that each board of studies teach one or two courses a year that would be appropriate for Women's Studies. Ultimately, however, the decision to teach courses rests with the individual boards and their appropriate faculty.

Dean Cowan remarked that "the [women's studies] curriculum is constantly dependent on a kind of good will that often doesn't come through." He speculated that much of the current need for increased resources stems from a lack of regular support of outside boards. As a result of this system, the Women's Studies Program cannot plan its curriculum in advance and often does not know from quarter to quarter which classes it will offer. This year, courses in such areas as gender psychology and philosophy have been conspicuously absent from course listing.

Although 29 faculty are formally affiliated with Women's Studies, these faculty have primary responsibility to their respective boards. In matters of tenure, promotion, and reappointment, involvement with Women's Studies carries no weight. Moreover, faculty wishing to teach women's studies courses must first receive approval from their boards, for whom the energies these faculty direct into the Women's Studies Program represents lost resources.

As the program's only core faculty, Aptheker is invariably responsible for teaching the lower-division, cross-disciplinary courses wich faculty researching in specialized fields often don't feel confident enough to teach. Currently, Introduction to Feminism is the Program's only lower-division course. According to Aptheker, this is one of her students' most common complaints. "They're right," she said. "We should have a whole spate of [lower-division courses]."

In addition to meeting women's studies' needs, the establishment of a Women's Studies Board could have far-reaching implications for UCSC. According to Caplan and Wright, the reputation and popularity of Women's Studies at UCSC could, given board status, increase prestige and consequently enrollment for UCSC. They cited the precedent-setting potential of creating a board, noting that "UCSC is already the largest and best known of the women's studies programs in the UC system." UCSC, they said, is "the obvious choice for the establishment of the first autonomous women's studies department in the UC system."

UCSC's Director of Admissions Joe Allen commented that his program already uses Women's Studies in its recruitment campaign as "a prime example of the interdisciplinary strength of UCSC." He, too, felt that the creation of a board would be an asset for UCSC and added, "I can't imagine [a Women's Studies Board] being a negative."

While incorporating the UCSC administration's desire for prestige and cost/benefit considerations in its arguments in favor of board status, Women's Studies faculty and student have not forgotten the political and social implications of their struggle. In a recent issue of *Broadside*, an editorial flyer produced by women in the Santa Cruz community, Women's Studies students called the administration "academically irresponsible" for allowing and maintaining a program with over 85 majors without a single FTE.

In the Committee to Establish a Women's Studies Board's "Statement of Purpose," students charged the University with academic traditionalism, maintaining that, "The. . . administration continues to hold the same attitudes it held 10 years ago." The Statement further asserted "With all the talk about expanding the University, we know it is not for lack of funds that the administration is keeping us down."

Although outspoken about what they see as the opposition to a Women's Studies Board, students and faculty alike are optimistic about the eventual outcome. Despite long delays and virtual silence from the administration, Moglen and Cowen are hoping for a decision sometime this quarter.

"We consider this is not merely an academic issue, but also a very important political question," said Aptheker. "I think our case is unassailable."

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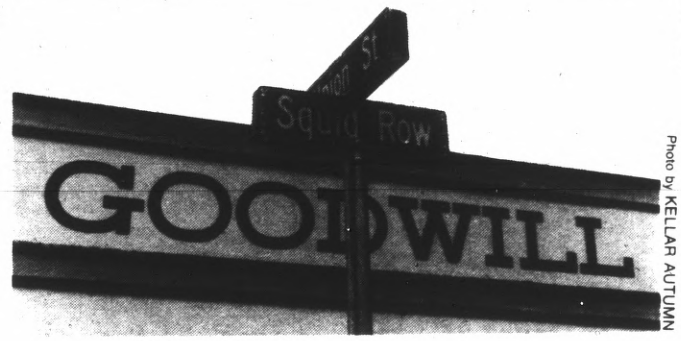

Photo by KELLAR AUTUMN

Teeth to Toxic Control

Over two years after passing its first hazardous materials ordinance, the Santa Cruz Council agreed Tuesday night on a strategy for enforcing toxics control within the city limits. Lack of personnel has prevented the city Fire Department from carrying its own enforcement effort in the meantime, according to Deputy Fire Chief George Lopes.

But no one has asked, anyway, Lopes said. "It's really kind of wacky, you know," he said. "We never had a single solitary person come in to ask [about hazardous materials in the community], on trade secrets or anything else."

The council measure essentially combines the city's two hazardous materials ordinances with the county's ordinance, which county supervisors approved in February. Industry representatives objected to the disclosure provision at the time, fearing the release of trade secrets. The city rules are now slightly more stringent regarding underground toxics storage, but otherwise almost identical to county provisions. The county Environmental Health Department will now take on the tasks of compiling an inventory of Santa Cruz toxics sites both above- and underground, and ensuring that city businesses comply with disclosure ordinances.

Unlike the city, county health officials have received numerous toxics inquiries, said Steve Baiocchi, senior public health sanitarian for the county. The county is currently mailing permit applications to about 200 businesses that may be using hazardous materials, and will probably mail another couple of hundred within the city, he said.

High Entertainment

The Santa Cruz City Council this week approved a five percent tax on admission charged by area entertainment businesses, including not only the Boardwalk but movie theaters, bowling alleys and performing arts facilities. Despite residents' protests that tourism would not be alone in shelling out more money to pay the tax, the council granted no exceptions.

A response to prospective Gramm-Rudman budget cuts, the new tax is expected to bring in about $750,000, which will go to local "human care services" such as day care, medical and senior citizen services.

The council also attached some recommendations introduced by Councilmember John Laird. He felt that larger issues surrounding the tax increase should be addressed, and moved to collect an "adequate data base" to determine who Santa Cruz tourists are and where they spend their money here. The council also accepted Laird's suggestion to set up improvement priorities, weighing such needs as historical preservation and beach area housing. These and other recommendations will come to the Council in six months. "Then," said Laird, "We can make a momentous decision" for the city.

State of a Union

The local Goodwill's warehouse and dock workers, truck drivers, and retail employees narrowly voted in a union last week in spite of a major company campaign opposing the unionization. Ballots were printed in Tagalog and Spanish as well as English, despite company protest.

The 48-47 vote—with two uncounted votes still contested by the company—means the Hospital and Institutional Workers Service Employees Local 250 can start holding "proposal meetings." These will bring union supporters and opponents together to determine what contract demands to make of the company.

Workers who supported the union complained about near-minimum wages while claiming that Goodwill—a chartered non-profit organization—was plowing clear profits into assets and top-level wages. They also asserted that contrary to what company ads would have people believe, very few handicapped people benefit from the program.

Still Fighting

Possibly acting in defiance of the national Veterans of Foreign War (VFW) leadership, three local Vietnam veterans of Santa Cruz VFW Post 5888 lobbied Congress last week in an attempt to block US military involvement in Central America. During their Washington visit, post members Richard Anderson, Ruben Gomez, and Rick Moran also helped form the National Federation of Veterans for Peace—a coalition of veterans from throughout the country opposed to Reagan administration foreign policies. Representatives at Post 5888 commented that they were "pleased with the results" of the trip.

The national VFW has not looked upon the 5888's assertiveness in a favorable light. Last year at this time, when the post sent a representative to Nicaragua to deliver a "resolution of non-intervention," the Washington VFW suspended the "rebel post" for 90 days and revoked its charter. Post 5888 action's were "out-of-sync" with the aims of the national VFW, according to representatives at the post. The post subsequently won back its charter in an out-of-court settlement. The settlement held that the post members can hold forth on their own "rebel" views, but can't officially diverge from the views of the national VFW.

At present, no official correspondence has been exchanged between the national VFW and Post 5888. But the post members said that they expect they'll be contacted soon.

Sizing Up the Big House

The campaign for sheriff is chugging along, with challenger and homeless advocate Jane Imler accusing incumbant Al Noren of having a "hidden agenda" for an issue he claims does not exist. Essentially, he says the county jail is simply overcrowded; she says it doesn't need to be.

Imler toured the five-year-old Water Street Jail on Friday and afterward held a press conference to denounce Proposition 52, a state-wide initiative on the June ballot approving bond sales to finance jail construction. She said the jail was nice as jails go, but she was "particularly struck by the fact that they're already saying [the jail] is overcrowded." Imler maintains that close to half the people occupying the jail are homeless and/or mentally ill people, or people awaiting trial, or other non-dangerous offenders. "What we're seeing consistently is people getting arrested for falling asleep on the grass," she said. The sheriff's purpose in holding people for such "crimes" is to keep the jail population high in order to justify "getting more jails so that the system keeps getting bigger and bigger," she said. Imler advocates alternative methods of dealing with community problems, such as more health and detoxification centers.

Noren said he supports the jail bond measure. He said that last year 14,712 people were booked at the sheriff's department and half of those were released on their own recognizance. The county system has space for only 409 people. He said that only a "very small percentage" of jail occupants were there for misdemeanors, and these are mostly people who have repeatedly failed to show up for court dates.

Rape Recovery

Humane Response

by Fran Bott

MULTIPLE INTERVIEWS, confusing and ineffective legal proceedings, and scattered attempts at emotional support are among the things that frustrate rather than comfort victims of sexual assault. Santa Cruz is launching an innovative program to eliminate the stressful, humiliating procedures many people face after reporting rapes or other abuse. The Santa Cruz Commission for the Prevention of Violence Against Women sponsored a conference one year ago that brought together over 70 people from the support, medical and legal professions in the city. Conference participants studied a similar, highly successful SART program in San Luis Obispo. Many people felt it was time to implement such a program in Santa Cruz.

"A lot of things weren't happening on all fronts, and we all thought we could [aid assault victims] better," said Iola Gold, director of Women's Crisis Support and chair of SART's task force. SART's goal is to coordinate the efforts of law enforcement, the District Attorney's office, Child Protective Services, all three area hospitals, and various rape and domestic violence support groups, to create an integrated system of more "humane" support for the assault victim. Reducing the number of times that a victim must give an account of the assault—which can be five or six—is among the methods SART seeks to implement in order to humanize agencies' responses to victims.

SART is also addressing the problem of insufficient evidence-gathering. According to the District Attorney's office, about 30 percent of all reported sexual assault cases go unprosecuted because of insufficent or badly gathered evidence. This is true for child abuse cases as well. "All the law enforcement agencies have been very committed," said Gold. She pointed out that as a result of SART, San Luis Obispo saw a "higher level of prosecution."

The San Luis Obispo SART, established in 1979, is "a state-of-the-art model," said Gold. Not only have prosecution rates increased, but there was more communication between legal, medical, and community professionals, "which resulted in a more sympathetic and sophisticated rape response protocol," Gold explained. Those involved with the Santa Cruz SART are hopeful that the same can happen here.

One of the concrete results of establishing a Santa Cruz SART task force is the Sexual Abuse Nurse Examiner (SANE) program. Expected to be functioning by June 15, the program will train nurses to examine sexual assault victims. The SANE program is based on others already in existence in Ventura, California and Houston, Texas, where members of a small team of emergency-room nurses are on call to provide emotional and physical support, examine victims in special, more comfortable rooms, and even serve as witnesses in court proceedings. This process has been especially comforting to children who have been victimized, according to SANE organizers.

Iris Frank, Dominican Hospital's emergency room manager, said SANE would implement a "much tighter system, where we'd have 15 nurses working with assault victims, instead of the 150 we have now." The nurses will train for the program at Cabrillo College, and the first group is expected to be trained by September. However, the nurses who are witnesses would probably not be the ones to give emotional support, according to Frank. According to law enforcement officials, this would reduce the nurses' legal credibility.

SANE has recently received funding from the Association of Western Hospitals. Gold said funding for the rest of SART will probably come from the state and from private foundations. Many of SART's support services, however, will be provided by volunteers. "Paid support people is a dream," said Frank. "We just can't get the money to do that."

With the incidence of reported child sexual abuse up 1100 percent since 1975, children make up a significant part of SART's prospective clients. An "inter-agency coordinating council," made of up Child Protective Services, Victim Witness, law enforcement and mental health

Illustration by COLIN BRANT

Simple cooperation among agencies may ease the trauma of reporting a rape—and prevent others from happening.

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continued from previous page

SART

agencies, and the DA's office, has been organizing a process for investigating child abuse in child care facilities, and is addressing the instances of adolescent abuse of other adolescents. And since 80 percent of all sexual abuse victims know their attacker, SART may also provide counseling for the perpetrator to help prevent future abuse.

SART's greatest obstacle now is its lack of a coordinator--someone to organize records, follow-up, and inter-agency communication. But once the agencies find that person, Gold said, the program will be better able to meet its goals. "This is a very serious issue," she said. "We need to make sure the victims are getting what they need to take the next step in their lives."

Susanna Heckman contributed to this article.

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Chile's Opposition Movement

This Year In Santiago

by S. Gale Dick

JUST OVER A YEAR AGO, prominent Chilean actor Roberto Parada learned of the assassination of his son, a Santiago human rights worker, by government security forces. The news reached

ANALYSIS

Parada during the intermission of a play in which he portrays the father of a "disappeared" son. As word of the murder spread shock and grief among the audience, Parada performed the play's second act, in which he holds an imaginary conversation with his fictitious son.

The killing of Jose Manuel Parada and two companions, all three members of Chile's banned Communist Party, occurred as a state of siege imposed by General Augusto Pinochet was smothering the opposition with renewed brutality. But events following the unusually conspicuous assassinations, including an official inquiry implicating members of the Chilean police force and a groundswell of popular protest, helped create a crisis of legitimacy for Pinochet and unprecedented unity in the political movement against his 13-year-old dictatorship.

Fueled by the momentum gained from those events, thousands of Chilean students last week staged a 48-hour strike from classes and massive demonstrations on campuses in downtown Santiago, the capitol of Chile. Police and troops in battle gear had arrested over 600 students at Metropolitan University and the University of Chile by Friday, and protests continued over the weekend. Police officials told reporters most detainees would be released within a few days.

Earlier this month, an eminent veteran of the Chilean opposition imparted some of the movement's new vitality and urgency to audiences in Santa Cruz. Hortensia Allende, who visited Santa Cruz on April 9, is the widow of Chile's last democratically elected president, Salvador Allende. Her husband was killed in the CIA-sponsored military coup which brought General Pinochet to power in 1973. Since then, Allende has lived in exile in Mexico and become a well-known authority on Third World women's issues and the Latin American debt, as well as one of Pinochet's most vociferous critics. Her Santa Cruz visit was sponsored by the Washington-based Institute for Policy Studies and a host of local political and solidarity organizations.

In a press conference at City Hall and a standing-room-only address at Merrill College, Allende spoke with optimism about the prospects for democracy in Chile. The year 1986, she said, will be "a critical phase in Chile's social liberation." Nineteen eighty-six began with a "bold and dramatic" demonstration by women's organizations in Santiago "asking for...life, freedom, and democracy." That demonstration has been followed by doctors', dockworkers', and bus drivers' strikes, a teamsters' road blockade, a cross-country march by some 5000 copper miners, and, most recently, last week's students demonstrations. By the year's end, Allende hopes, continued mass mobilization will spark the beginning of the end of "the longest, bloodiest, and most painful episode in Chilean history"—the Pinochet dictatorship.

Allende attributed much of the opposition's growing strength to the National Accord for the Transition to Democracy, a statement of common goals issued by a coalition of groups "encompassing not only the left, but also the center and a good portion of the right." The Accord, signed last August in Santiago, calls for the legalization of political parties, direct presidential and congressional elections, and broad reforms in Pinochet's constitution. Reflecting its widely divergent sources of support are the Accord's guarantee of private property and call for a mixed economy, and its deliberately vague agenda for change. It nonetheless signifies that "85 percent of all Chileans actively oppose dictatorship," Allende said.

The Accord was signed by 11 opposition groups just days after the government's judicial investigator released his preliminary findings on the assassination of Parada and his companions. These findings pointed the finger at 14 members of Chile's police force—the *carabineros*—in the killings, and forced General Cesar Mendoza, director of the *carabineros* and original member of Pinochet's junta, to resign. Subsequent testimony in the case has implicated members of the military's secret police—the National Center for Information (CNI)—in up to 100 disappearances in the 1970s.

Such findings caused considerable consternation among former Pinochet supporters in the center and right, who were already grumbling over the nation's devastated economy. According to Allende, Chile's heavy reliance on foreign loans and export promotion during the 1970s—largely under the advice of a group of US economists known as the "Chicago boys"—exposed the economy to the vagaries of the world economic trends. The world recession of the early 1980s slashed demand and prices for Chile's exports and severely disrupted its ability to meet growing debt payments.

TODAY, SAID ALLENDE, "the level of production is below that of 1970," and interest payments alone on the debt—which at $22 billion is the highest per capita deficit in the world—soak up $2 billion annually. Along with plummeting export prices and the threat of curtailed loans from lenders opposed to Chile's human rights record, these conditions have eroded Pinochet's civilian backing, which is composed of the former benefactors of his lopsided economy. That backing was also based on the belief that the dictatorship was merely a transition government which would yield to civilian rule after securing

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

Hortensia Allende speaking on the Latin American debt at Merrill College. Interpreter Sheryl Silverman-Leviloff (r) looks on.

Salvador Allende's defeat. Almost 13 years later, the "republican right" is beginning to wonder when their day will come.

Recent economic woes and Pinochet's intransigence have only raised the pitch of oppostion from Pinochet's traditional leftist opponents among workers, peasants, students, and much of the lower middle class. Their interests have never held much sway with the regime; the short-lived economic prosperity of the late '70s came at the expense of widening income gaps and lowered real wages. Unemployment now stands at 35 percent, and over 50 percent of all Chileans make under $120 per month. School lunch programs, which Allende said are the type of expenditure sacrificed by debt payments, prevent starvation for one-third of Chile's children. And working-class families have seen thousands of their members killed and kidnapped since the coup.

The National Accord was thus the culmination of growing opposition to Pinochet from all sides. At first, it appeared to both unify the opposition and destabilize the dictatorship. Its acceptance by parties who stood on opposite sides of the fence during the 1973 coup signifies a dramatic compromise. And the demonstrations that frequently shut down Santiago late last year—the largest public protests since the coup—included even moderate groups formerly opposed to such mobilization tactics.

While Pinochet has publicly ridiculed the Accord and flatly refused to enter negotiations with his opposition, observers say his initial reaction to the unprecedented coalition was one of "astonishment." In addition, other members of the military government, such as Air Force commander General Fernando Matthi, felt that Pinochet "committed large mistakes" by refusing to "open the doors of dialogue."

Nevertheless, serious barriers remain in the opposition's path to victory. Foremost among these, according to Allende, is the sheer strength of the dictatorship. Dissent in the ranks following the Parada case and the signing of the Accord amounted to little more than a "minor political crisis," said Allende, and Pinochet retains "firm control" over the military. Responding to speculation about a coup last year, Pinochet quipped, "I'm the only one who could revolt."

He also remains intractably opposed to negotiations, saying that "the Accord will not die by itself; it must be killed." And while the regime's "only political resource" for defeating the movement is military repression, said Allende, this resource is quite adequate as long as Pinochet controls the military. Chilean columnist Ariel Dorfman recently wrote: "Chileans remember the September [1973] coup so vividly that the government could evoke a Pavlovian response with a few dramatic gestures, terrorizing and demobilizing a majority of the people."

Divisions within the opposition have also slowed its new momentum. Chile's Communist Party (PC), the nation's largest party after the centrist Christian Democrats, was not invited to sign the Accord, due to tactical disagreements. The PC officially recognizes "all means of struggle" against the dictatorship, while the Accord specifically denounces the use of violence. It seems clear, however, that as PC leader Jaime Insuza recently told *Le Monde*, "We...do not actively support armed struggle." Chile's chief of police recently stated that the level of violence in the country is "infinitesimal," and Allende said that "most terrorism is state-sponsored."

But the CP does organize most of the mass demonstrations now in resurgence. These, too, are opposed by the Christian Democrats and other more right-leaning Accord signateurs, who favor negotiations with Pinochet or alliances with military dissidents. Given Pinochet's stubborn refusal even to acknowledge the Accord and the staunch allegiance of the military, this latter set of tactics will likely continue to be frustrated in the forseeable future. Many observers also predict that rightist opposition will be subdued by current minor economic reforms aimed at protecting export revenues and renegotiating the debt.

A final stumbling block to Pinochet's demise, said Allende, may be continued financial support from the United States. In keeping with the emerging "Reagan doctrine" of opposition to dictatorships of the right as well as the left, the US has made some overtures to the opposition. Last spring, the US supported a UN resolution rebuking Pinochet for human rights violations. More recently, the State Department replaced its Reagan-appointed, pro-Pinochet ambassador with career diplomat Harry Barnes, who has met with centrist and rightist—but decidedly not leftist—opposition leaders and issued some critical rhetoric concerning the military government.

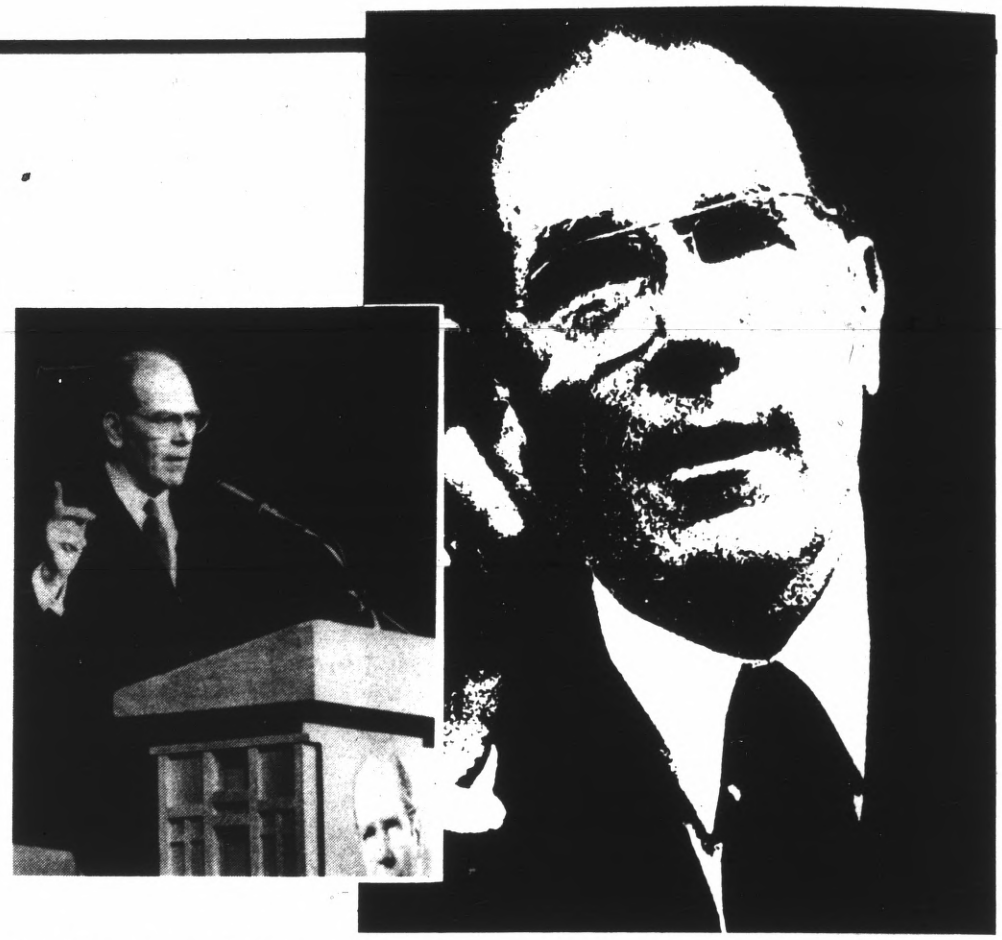
Behind the scenes, however, and also in sync with the Reagan agenda, the flow of US monies into Pinochet's coffer continues to increase. According to a report prepared by the Center for International Policy, direct aid and credit guarantees from the US to Chile have risen by as much as 700 percent since 1983, and loans from multilateral banks—by far the most substantial source of foreign support—have increased tenfold since Reagan took office. Those banks are largely underwritten by the US, and the Center reported that US representatives to the banks approve 86 percent of Chile's credit requests.

Allende also spoke of a recent letter from Reagan to Pinochet, reprinted in the Chilean press, which urged the Chilean general to accept minor political reforms in exchange for continued US support—at least until the elections scheduled for 1989. Those elections, under the Pinochet constitution, would allow voters only to approve or disapprove a single candidate selected by the military junta. Allende expressed her "amazement at the benevolent attitude of the Reagan government towards the Chilean dictatorship."

Nevertheless, Allende, who is currently 71 years old, expects to live to see a free Chile. She has "full confidence that democracy will be returned, and that it will be 'sooner than later,' as Salvodor Allende said."

Lyndon LaRouche

Beyond the Fringe



by Eric Nelson

HE CLAIMS HENRY Kissinger is a "Soviet agent of influence" and the Queen of England is a drug dealer. He runs several corporations and publications, yet claims he has no assets of his own. He operates his own intelligence service and meets

ANALYSIS

regularly with world leaders. Either a right-wing extremist or a Marxist-Leninist, only the man himself knows which. One thing, however, is clear: Lyndon H. LaRouche is a brilliant, if sinister, tactician who is making his mark on US politics.

Last month, two candidates, affiliated with LaRouche's National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC), came up winners in an Illinois Democratic primary, upsetting the previously assured position of gubernatorial candidate Adlai Stevenson III. Last month's victories, and NDPC candidates on the ballots of Democratic primaries throughout the nation—including California—have shaken the Democrats out of complacency. Shocked Democrats are revising their strategies and pondering suspicions that LaRouche is working in conjunction with the Republicans to undermine their party. Joe Alcoset, a NDPC candidate running against a Democrat in Los Angeles' 28th Congressional District, told a press conference that "We are going to take over the Democratic Party."

LaRouche, obscure since his third bid for the presidency in 1984, is making a strong, well-coordinated comeback. He is a peculiar political creature whose chameleon shifts are contradictory, yet, oddly consistent with his patent extremism. The US government is the most frequent target of his wild accusations, but he has nevertheless cleverly succeeded in gaining acceptance and respect from many Reagan administration officials. His infiltration of many top levels of government is both paradoxical and astute, and raises concern about his motives and quest for legitimacy.

Born to Quaker parents in 1922, LaRouche had a childhood which was, according to his 1979 autobiography, "bitterly boring and grey." He was a conscientious objector during World War II, but later served in the Army as a non-combatant in Burma. In the late 1940s, he was a member of the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party, and supported himself as a "business consultant." Known as a Marxist theoretician in the late 1960s, when other activists had taken to the streets, LaRouche and his supporters quit Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and formed their own radical National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC).

At the helm of the NCLC in the early 1970s, LaRouche adopted a confrontational manner with his supporters, by then a devout political cult, and over a period of several years changed—or at least appeared to change—political course. In interviews with the Washington *Post*, LaRouche has denied ever being a leftist. And former members of the NCLC claim LaRouche resorted to "psychological intimidation" of his followers and stepped up attacks on his many perceived enemies. Wrote an ex-member in a resignation letter, "The group was transformed into sniveling informers vying for [LaRouche's] approval."

In April 1973, LaRouche ordered an NCLC attack on the Communist Party (CPUSA). The NCLC paper, *New Solidarity*, declared, "The NCLC has launched 'Operation Mop-up,' which will bury the Nixon-allied Communist Party in six to eight weeks." The following months brought over 60 violent confrontations as the organization attacked the CPUSA and other leftist groups.

LaRouche criticized NCLC members who avoided the fights, according to ex-members. Said one former follower, "people were called on the carpet to explain themselves. They were told, 'If you think this is bad, wait until the revolution'—when people would be carrying guns."

Also in 1973, LaRouche announced to the press that Christopher White, a British NCLC member who ran off with LaRouche's wife, had been kidnapped and programmed by the CIA and the KGB to murder him. In tapes released to reporters of White's "deprogramming," LaRouche is heard shouting at White along with the sounds of crying and vomiting.

BY 1974, THE NCLC HAD gone from a spin-off of SDS, to a right-wing political cult. The NCLC's shift to the far right, "happened without [most members] realizing it," a former member told the Washington *Post*. "It happened through hysteria." LaRouche apparently convinced the group it was the target of intricate plots by the CIA and the Rockefellers.

While making outrageous allegations, LaRouche also began a security buildup, amassing personnel, weapons, and impressive intelligence resources. Some of his associates were trained at the Georgia counter-terrorism school of Mitchell WerBell III, a former CIA operative and international arms dealer. LaRouche also became close to Roy Frankhouser, then a leader of Pennsylvania's Klu Klux Klan. In depositions, LaRouche described Frankhouser as a "good man on security."

Today, LaRouche resides on a heavily-guarded Leesburg, Virginia estate, protected by his own security team—which accompanies him on all his domestic and international travels. Leesburg is also the site of his book store, presses and corporate headquarters.

A publicity opportunist, LaRouche is notorious for his accusations of moral and political wrongdoings against some of the nation's most prominent government officials. Henry Kissinger has long been a LaRouche target, described as a "Soviet agent of influence." In 1982 Nancy Kissinger was escorting her husband at Newark Airport for a trip to Boston where he was to undergo triple bypass surgery, when a female LaRouche supporter shouted to him: "Is it true you sleep with young boys at the Carlyle Hotel?" Witnesses say Nancy Kissinger then grabbed the woman by the throat. In court, she was acquitted of assaulting the woman. LaRouche later called Henry Kissinger "a faggot."

The LaRouche newspaper, *New Solidarity*, has called for "an old-fashioned necktie party" for Secretary of State George Schultz. "Let's give him a fair trial first, then hang him," LaRouche editorialized. And in a press conference at Washington's National Press Club last month, he accused White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan of "laundering" drug money when he was chief executive officer of the Wall Street firm, Merrill Lynch. Said LaRouche, "You have to hang bankers who do that."

Former associates believe LaRouche makes such accusations because they usually prompt angry responses, which in turn create a feeling of defensive alienation within his organization. One ex-member told the *Post*, "He likes to bait people into counter-attack. It increases the sense [within the group] of being under attack."

Although LaRouche has cultivated many extremist right-wing allies since the early 1970s, more mainstream groups—such as Heritage Foundation—are wary. In a July, 1984 report, the conservative Washington think-tank said despite his fiercely anti-communist rhetoric, LaRouche's political positions "in the end advance Soviet foreign policy goals." Daniel Graham, former director of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), believes LaRouche is an "unrepentant Marxist-Leninist," who staged his political about-face "to suck conser-

Mazaeltov Cocktail

"ILLINOIS WON'T HAPpen in California," says Diana Walsh of the California Democratic Party. "The Democrats in Illinois were not well-known," Walsh told *City on a Hill*. Although 24 National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC) candidates are running for office in California, Walsh claims there is little chance of the LaRouchians winning upsets in their races against well-known, incumbent members of Congress like Sala Burton, Ron Dellums, Pete Stark and Santa Cruz's Leon Panetta. Also running in the upcoming June 3 primary is LaRouchian Brian Lantz, vying for the Democratic Senate seat held by Alan Cranston. Lantz's wife is running in the 9th Congressional District against Pete Stark.

In Santa Cruz's 16th Congressional District, Arthur V. Dunn, a Monterey businessman "in telecommunications" will be running against incumbent Leon Panetta. Dunn calls himself "a life-long Democrat," but is endorsed by LaRouche's NDPC. He supports a "Star Wars" defense shield, not only to "protect American and Russian children," from nuclear attack, but to "swallow up the deficit by increasing the tax base." He also claims the Soviets have committed a "ten-fold larger effort in X-ray laser research," and insists that with one X-ray laser bomb, the Soviets could destroy every ICBM in the US.

Like LaRouche, Dunn opposes the Gramm-Rudman budget amendment—which Panetta voted for—citing not only potential cuts in defense, but also in programs for the poor and elderly.

Responding to charges that Lyndon LaRouche is anti-Semitic, Dunn downplays LaRouche's remarks saying, "My grandfather on my mother's side was Jewish." Dunn also says he is "available to speak at weddings, service clubs, and bar mitzvahs."

Eric Nelson

vatives into giving him money."

This was also the theory advanced by a 1984 NBC broadcast labeling LaRouche as a Marxist and anti-Semitic. In response, LaRouche filed an unsuccessful $150 million libel suit against NBC and the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai Brith. LaRouche argued that he is not a Marxist, and that his attacks are directed not against Jews, but against Zionists.

In 1973, LaRouche launched 'Operation Mop-Up,' which involved over 60 violent attacks on leftist organizations.

NBC then filed a countersuit on the grounds that LaRouche's organization tried to sabotage one of the program's interviews, and was awarded $3 million in damages. The award was subsequently reduced to $200,000.

NBC says a person identifying himself as an NBC employee called the office of New York Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan to cancel Moynihan's scheduled interview for the program on LaRouche. A person also identified himself as a Moynihan aide when he called NBC for information on those who were to be interviewed for the broadcast. The program's producer said death threats were made against her, and other reporters who have covered Larouche over the years claim similar threats have been made on them.

La Rouche scoffed at the settlement amount, insisting he couldn't come up with the money. A master at separating himself from his money, LaRouche controls the assets of several corporations including Lafayette/Leesburg Limited Partnership, and three magazinges: *Campaigner*, *Executive Intelligence Review*—for which subscriptions cost $399 per year—and *Fusion*. LaRouche organizations also own over $3 million in Lounden County, Virginia real estate. None of these assets, however, are in his name.

In three days of depositions at the NBC trial, LaRouche claimed that his assets total $5,000. Internal documents and the testimony of former associates show, however, that during campaign years his organizations took in over $500,000 a month. In the 1984 election, LaRouche raised $6.1 million —$500,000 of this in government matching funds. Nonetheless, LaRouche testified, "I have not made a purchase greater than a $5 haircut in the last ten years."

WHERE DOES HIS MONEY come from? Members of the NCLC sell LaRouche literature and participate in fund raising activities. Members are also expected to donate and loan funds to the organization. "I've known people who had trust funds and liquidated them—sometimes up to $100,000," said an ex-member in an NBC interview.

LaRouche also operates an intelligence service, selling information to individuals, businesses, and other countries. LaRouche's intelligence capability is impressive and well-respected in Washington security circles. Richard Morris, an aide to former National Security Advisor William Clark, says he distributed information supplied by LaRouche representatives to National Security Council officials. "When they spoke in terms of technology and economics, they made good sense," Morris told the *Post*.

Admiral Bobby Inman, former deputy director of the CIA, and Daniel Graham, former director of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) told reporters LaRouche or his representatives would come to them with information after returning from travels abroad. Both claimed they listened, but would not answer LaRouche's questions on intelligence matters. In interviews with the *New Republic*, Graham recalled an instance where LaRouchians supplied the DIA with information about Angola and Mozambique that had been unavailable from other sources. And, Inman says LaRouche's German wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, supplied previously unavailable information to the CIA on the West German Green Party.

LaRouche became particularly adept at gaining friends in the Reagan administration's first term by supporting their conservative views on the economy and the military. LaRouche's *Executive Intelligence Review* ran "exclusive" interviews with Agriculture Secretary John Block, Defense Undersecretary Richard DeLauer, and Texas Senator John Tower, then chairperson of the Senate Armed Service Committee. In world travels, LaRouche has had private meetings with former Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, and the late Indira Gandhi of India.

LaRouche's connections extend well beyond government and intelligence. His Fusion Energy Foundation (FEF), which publishes *Fusion* magazine, was active in "space beam defense" long before it became known as the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), or Star Wars. Defense experts have expressed concern that the extremist NCLC has become too close to the defense science community. Retired Major General George Keegan Jr., former chief of Air Force Intelligence and one of the first advocates of a Star Wars defense system in the mid-1970s, told the *New Republic* that LaRouchians have been "successful in penetrating every private and government organization in the US" involved in fusion research. Fusion research is a key area of particle beam defense systems. "I have observed with an amounting sense of shock their success in eliciting what I thought was sensitive information," says Keegan.

In October 1983, the FEF held a seminar on particle beam weapons in a Washington office building. One national security official told *New Republic* that "the room was full" and "many government people" were there. Officials at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, where classified SDI research is conducted, have told reporters LaRouche representatives have contacted them about details of the research.

So what does this man, who has involved himself in the nation's most sensitive defense project, actually think? LaRouche calls himself a "neo-Platonic democratic Republican," but has spoken stridently against the democratic process. His views are a strange mixture of the sensible and irrational. Many of his writings focus on the need for increased food and industrial production in the Third World, yet he has called the Jewish Holocaust "mythical" and has advocated "A.B.C."—atomic, bacteriological, and chemical warfare—on a massive scale. He believes that all AIDS patients should be quarantined for treatment. He opposes the Gramm-Rudman budget amendment, arguing that it will cause massive cuts for transportation and education in cities. LaRouche also calls himself the world's leading economist, having issued numerous predictions of the collapse of the world economy.

While LaRouche's political position remains unclear, his motive appears to be power. His ruthless, charismatic style, characterized by poltical jockeying and vacillation, consolidate his power. He is extreme and inconsistent in his political tactics, yet his influence is impressive and undeniable. LaRouche's infiltration of a system dominated by the two major parties, neither of which he belongs to, is a unique political phenomenon. Judging by the recent victories in Illinois, and the network of influence in Washington and around the world through which he has gained legitimacy, he's not about to disappear. Lyndon LaRouche is a man and a movement to watch.

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LETTERS *to the* STAFF

Because Cuts Hurt

Dear Staff:

In your April 17 article on the subject of financial aid cuts ("Raid on Aid"), Marilyn LeBlanc, associate director of financial aid, is quoted: "People need to make sure they contact their Congress people to say these are very important programs."

I can't stress how important it is that UCSC students follow this advice and write to their representatives in support of federal aid programs.

Next year, UCSC stands to lose $328,000 of its financial aid budget ($270,000 from Pell Grants, $11,000 from Work Study, and $47,000 from National Direct Student Loans) through the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Deficit-Reduction-Act. These cuts are in addition to the $171,000 which will be cut from financial aid programs in order to reduce UCSC's Ed. Fee Deficit. With each successive academic year, more financial aid programs will be cut, and more students will find themselves ineligible for aid.

We are not, however, destined to spend our lives (and our fees and taxes) paying for deficits. In years past, UCSC has taken part in nationwide letter-writing campaigns to prevent Congress from approving financial aid cuts. Letter writing works!

Santa Cruz voters should address their letters to: The Honorable Leon E. Panetta, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

For more information as to how to get involved in organizing this letter-writing campaign on campus, contact me through Kresge Student Mail (Box 534).

Thank you
Karen Haunert
Student Union Assembly Representative, Kresge

Spacing Facts

Dear Staff:

My friend Bob Lissner suggests (letters, April 17) that I was mistaken in saying that Robley Levy's 1984 opponent Dave Tunno "represented the growth boosters." Well, Bob, I believe my perception was widely shared. Look at the campaign contributions and the over-all lineup of groups and individuals who endorsed one or the other.

My point is this: Dave Tunno openly supported Wingspread and sought the support of the pro-developement investors, business groups and building trades unions. Robley Levy ran on her excellent record of environmental advocacy, and appealed to the strong growth control sentiments of the majority in her district. Hence the dismay of many Levy supporters upon her recent votes for Wingspread.

Building Wingspread will extend urban sprawl, will bring higher costs to local government and will destroy forever priceless coastal open space. There are many different claims made about its benefits. If Robley Levy had difficulty weighing the costs and benefits, I believe that the county would have been better served if she had taken guidance from her own voting record and campaign themes.

But let me end on a different note. I, for one, hope to support Robley Levy in future elections. Furthermore, Bob Lissner deserves praise for renting space to the homeless shelter. Finally, Dave Tunno should be recognized for speaking out, as a highly decorated WWII veteran, against bigoted attacks on the "street people," many of whom are Vietnam veterans.

In politics, at certain times we choose sides—whether it be Wingspread or war in the colonies. The rest of the time we co-exist and sort out the shades of grey.

In Peace and Struggle,
Bruce Van Allen

'Only We Count' Syndrome

Dear Staff:

The constant drumbeat for retaliation and the now performed military action by our country against Libya-Qadhafi for recent (and previous) terrorist attacks, seem to make our country appear as one infected with the virus of "only *our* losses count, only *our* security matters" syndrome.

Also on this issue is the still ongoing demand for accounting for our MIA's in Vietnam—again, not a word about the Vietnamese MIAs—not only of their military but thousands of civilians made "missing" by our military.

Also the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, "Star Wars," so beloved by President Reagan—not only is this a concept of colossal arrogance, after all, outer space covers not only the USA—what of consideration of the real possibility of deadly debris falling to the Earth, when all those exotic lasers, X-rays and Lord knows what else begin exploding way up there and start causing great damage to the atmosphere, weather patterns and space in general?

Could it be that the inventive geniuses all invented a way to stop the rotation of the planet in just the right position for the deadly stuff to fall only on the territory of the adversaries?

The virus of "only we count" syndrome has infected far too many Americans. It feeds the dislike and distrust of people the world over for our country. It is the great obstacle to reaching agreements or at least to curtailing if not stopping the arms race.

Zena Druckman

Democracy Inaction

Dear Staff:

As a student at UCSC who takes his education and his alma mater's reputation seriously, I am extremely embarassed to have our campus's chancellor, Robert Sinsheimer, having his recent letters published in a newspaper with as wide a circulation as *City on a Hill*.

To those outside the UCSC community, Chancellor Sinsheimer is considered a representative of our campus (although he really doesn't represent most of us). Many who do not know, as we do, the chancellor's eccentricities, may be left from his letters with a misguided impression of UCSC.

I would like to take this opportunity to stress to those outside our community that the majority of students at UCSC, unlike our chancellor, are able to appreciate lightness of heart and humor, and to respect the lessons about democracy that we have learned.

Chancellor Sinsheimer's bizarre aversion to our campus's popular mascot, the Banana Slug, seems to have to do with a distorted vision he has about the "how" of education. It is no excuse, however, for his utter contempt of the democratic process and the concept of government by the consent of the governed. In both the issue of the Big Top and of our mascot, the chancellor has crassly disregarded popular mandate, and has again shown that he considers students incidental to this university.

Given the choice between being represented by a glowing, golden, unobtrusive gastropod or a pontificating, white-topped, rack-suited researcher, the rational choice would favor the slug every time.

Again, my apologies for our chancellor's behavior. Someimtes there's just no way to get rid of the pesky little creatures.

Sincerely,
Luke Adams,
Coordinator,
Students for a Progressive City

Pressing Freedom

Dear Staff:

Now that a rash of backbiting and whining is developing from the right-wing on campus, it may be time to comment on the hot issue of freedom of the press. I myself am reluctant to fall head-over-heels for any extreme political views, be they left or right.

Here on the campus level, there appears to be evolving much dissension and strife. For years I have admired and respected *City on a Hill* for presenting world views in a powerfully courageous format. You are not afraid to say what many in this community are thinking, and also saying in public.

The people of the *Redwood Review* and their compadres are apparently jealous of the rising popularity that progressive ideas have earned in this area and across the country. Hey, its about time! With the clock of holocaust and catastrophe ticking ever closer to Zero-hour, the renegade moderates and right-wingers, in spite of a few points well made, are running about madly slandering those who are trying to apply the brakes on the runaway truck of world stupidity. They want business as usual to return and to continue, even at the expense of us all careening over the precipice.

The poisonous superficiality and false logic of much in the *Redwood Review* will ensure that only a small, easily manipulated minority will subscribe to their influence. If there are philosophical sheep in this country, it is the vast flocks of middle class Americans who enjoy being duped by the consume more/Rambo attack mentality, not those who are fighting courageously for a better world.

Sincerely,
Gary Blair

Our Fearless Liar

Dear Staff:

I have a modest proposal for our current terrorist government in Washington. Since they have espoused the value of lie detector tests in national security matters, and since I and so many of my fellow citizens of the world believe that both international law and an executive order prohibiting attempts to assassinate heads of state were violated April 14, why not have Mr. Reagan, Mr. Meese, or Mr. Weinberge. take a one question lie detector test? The one question: "Was the death of Qadhafi one goal of the attack on Libya?"

Should we skeptics be proven right in believing that our government is populated by liars, then Ronald Reagan could emulate Richard Nixon's finest act—resignation.

Edward Germain

The Symbolism of the Slug

Dear Staff:

I am appalled and embarassed by Chancellor Sinsheimer's recent propaganda campaign against the Banana Slug symbol. It seems his intention to downgrade a defenseless invertebrate and those who defend it as a symbol. One could just as easily point to sea lion behavior (or that of any animal) which are repellent to individual human sensibilities. But it is not my intention to stoop to such a level. The crux of the matter seems to me an overwhelming student majority opinion vs. the decree of an administrator who should be concerned with representing student interests. This petty issue is symbolic for many of more significant clashes between student and administrative will.

Sincerely
Asher Brauner
Stevenson

Slugs and Prejudice

Chancellor Sinsheimer's latest attack on the banana slug mascot is a typical display of prejudice as a result of ignorance. Our inability to understand is often the cause of our fear. Our fear often causes us to attack that which we do not understand. We aim our blows at the most visible characteristics of that which we fear, the color of skin (in this case yellow, but it could easily have been black), gender, or religious practices. I came to this institution so that I might learn how to overcome these prejudices and the senseless attacks that result from them. It troubles me that that which I came to this institution to overcome is being perpetuated by the authority of this institution. I ask is this the kind of mentality that befits our chancellor?

Ricky Burks
Merrill College

Deadlines for letters are Tuesday at 5pm. Please type and double space them. Letters over a page in length run the grave risk of being edited. Letters on current events and material appearing in *City on a Hill* will be given precedence to letters rebutting letters appearing here. Letters must be signed and include an address and phone number. Send mail to Staff, City on a Hill, Stonehouse UCSC, 95064. Thank you.

EDITORIAL

A Study in Sexism

THE RELUCTANCE OF THE UCSC ADMINistration to grant board status to the Women's Studies Program proves a central theory of women's studies—that the concerns, presence and contributions of women are not valued in the halls of academia.

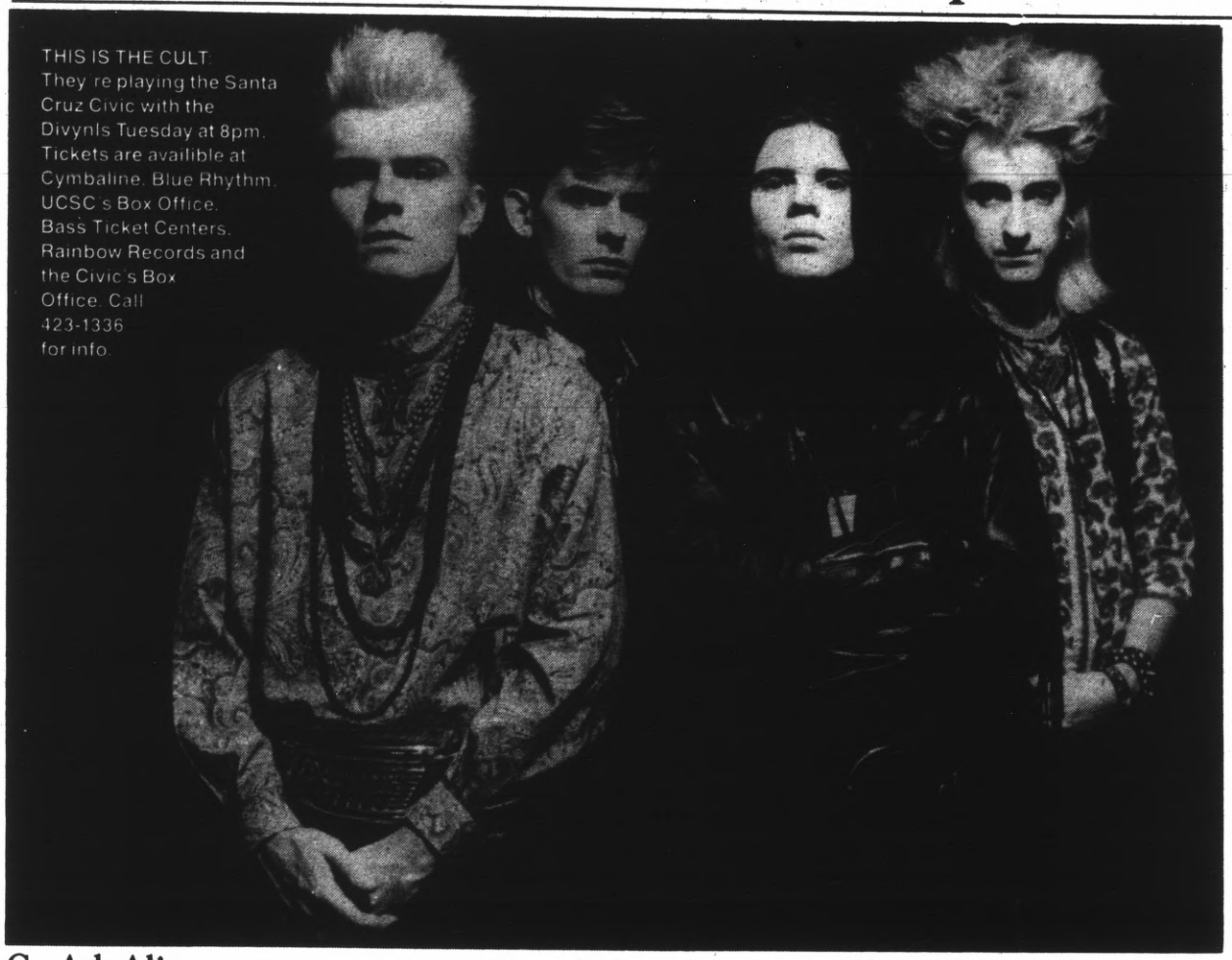
The quick acceptance of UCSC's Computer Engineering Board two years ago demonstrates that the administration is willing to waive bureaucratic requirements when it sees fit. Yet it is unwilling to implement an official, consistent system in which any prospective board can appeal on its own merits. As the University braces itself for the much-talked about growth in the years to come, it is necessary that such a procedure be instituted. The lack of such a procedure is an example of bureaucratic inefficiency, as well as lack of foresight.

Even without the financial and administrative support of a board, Women's Studies at UCSC has established itself as the largest and most successful such program in the UC system. It has done so even though its entire budget for academic personnel is less than one full-time professor's salary. And while the credibility of the program is actually used as a recruiting tool by the University, the administration has yet to contribute to the legitimacy of the program. Even the administrative action of establishing a special Task Force on the Creation of New Academic Units was inexplicably dismantled in the midst of the Women's Studies quandary.

Women's Studies grew out of the women's movement of the 1960s and '70s, as challenges to institutionalized sexism surfaced in social, political and academic spheres. The administration's resistance to granting board status in 1986 shows that there is still much work to be done regarding the serious consideration of women and of gender issues in traditional academia. It is precisely for this reason that Women's Studies must be given status as an autonomous board, thereby recognizing the importance of this discipline.

The UCSC administration must revitalize the Task Force on the Creation of New Academic Units or in some other way clearly determine a consistent system for board formation. It is most appropriate that UCSC employ an innovative, important program like Women's Studies to set this already overdue precedent.

KALEIDOscope



THIS IS THE CULT. They're playing the Santa Cruz Civic with the Divynls Tuesday at 8pm. Tickets are availible at Cymbaline, Blue Rhythm, UCSC's Box Office, Bass Ticket Centers, Rainbow Records and the Civic's Box Office. Call 423-1336 for info.

Go Ask Alice

There never seem to be many little kiddos around this isolated campus we call home. Sure, a few are scattered about at Family Student Housing, but when's the last time you saw a whole slew of the little buggers gathered all in one place? Well, this weekend, almost 100 schoolchildren will be performing *Alice in Wonderland* at the Louden Nelson Center. Remember the last time you were in a school production?... Yeah, you played the magic oak tree and your mom was soooo proud of you.

If you want to make a lot of kids happy, as well as treat yourself to an "updated and rock and roll" version of Lewis Carroll's classic, contribute your applause, 7:30pm, Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings, and again at 1pm Saturday, and 2pm Sunday. Ticket prices vary and are available at the door. Call 429-3663 or 662-0773 for more info and remember, a packed house always makes the show exciting...

Just a Reggae'ler Guy

"They makes serious music, reality music, roots music at its best. Some may find it disturbing, but others will find it inspiring." Everybody's Magazine has exulted about Reggae's Pablo Moses, calling him "outspoken, intense, and original,"—best of all, he's playing the Catalyst Wednesday night. Moses has several albums out, the last of which won *Black Music Magazine*'s "Best Reggae album of the year." He's also had three major US tours, and apparently, as opener for UB40, blew those headliners out of the water. Moses is certainly a must-see—so much of a must-see that I'll surely be there; so on Wednesday night, check out the crowd for the guy with the fire-engine-red eyes who thinks he's being delivered to the Motherland... see ya!

Don't Hold the Mayo

In this instance, my friend, I advise you to take the Fifth... No, *not* the Fifth Amendment—the Fifth of May! Take the day off and join El Teatro de la Tierra Morena in their celebration of Mexico's day of independence—Cinco de Mayo. This year's shindig marks El Teatro's Fifth Annual Cinco de Mayo Festival. I know it's still some time away, but keep in mind that it'll be a fest of comedy, food and live music. Louden Nelson Center is the place. 12 noon is the time. More specific information may be had by calling 429-3504.

Until that time arrives you might satisfy your culture cravings by visiting Louden Nelson to take a gander at an exhibit featuring works by Chicano artists throughout California. The collection will be on display from April 30 'til May 9, with an opening reception Wednesday the 30th at 7pm. *Feliz cumpleanos, Mejico!*

Music for You, Dears

Of course you remember the K-Scope Klip of two weeks ago entitled *Classic, Simply Classic*. You remember because you (and every other cultured person) read Kaleidoscope religiously! In case you forgot (gosh... even *you* can't be expected to remember everything you read), the snippet was about *April In Santa Cruz*, a month-long festival of new music. Well... the festival continues!

Saturday night at 8pm Jan DeGaetani and Gilbert Kalish will bless our little ears with three works by George Crumb: *The Three Early Songs*, *The Sleeper* and *Apparition*—all based on poems by Walt Whitman. The duo will also perform Aaron Copland's *Four Songs on Texts by Emily Dickenson*, Stanley Walden's *Three Ladies*, and five songs by Charles Ives. The Performing Arts press material calls the evening "a major event in the Monterey Bay musical season." And you've gotta believe *them*... they've got their very own letterhead! Tickets will run $5 if you're a general (no, not the military kind...) or $2 if you're a student or a senior. The recital begins at 8pm. Don't be late!

Cano Dig It?

Do the names Paul Potyen, Michael Spiro, Jeff Buenz, Charlie McCarthy, John Lennon, David Belove and Ed Smith mean anything to you? Me neither... but if you want to be inspired to dance, come down to the Kuumbwa Jazz Center Monday night at 8pm. Everyone of the aforementioned artists (except for John Lennon... I'm sorry, I just threw him in to get your attention), are members of the band Canoneo. Canoneo blends traditional Latin American rhythms and melodies with that of live *jazz* sound. And the resultant music is definitly hot. Canoneo recently released their debut album and it's receiving some pretty heavy airplay on Bay Area radio stations. Don't get caught watching re-runs on Monday night; bring $5.50 down to Kuumbwa and experience Canoneo.

Sign on the Daughtered Line

So, D. H. Lawrence never wrote a novel called *Daughters and Lovers*; Ivan Turgenev didn't see fit to pen *Fathers and Daughters*; and few people hold sacred the Father, Daughter and Holy Ghost. Tsk. Tsk. Well, we of the feminine persuasion need feel neglected no longer. For the Behind the Times Theater will soon be presenting a Melodrama entitled *The Diligent Daughters*—along with the olio, *The History of a Vamp* ("Whassanolio?" you may be asking yourself. Well, no, it's not a margarine. It's a "vaudeville number performed usu. in front of the curtain between acts or as a variety bill at the end of a burlesque or minstrel show." Thankyouverymuch.).

Anyhow, Behind the Times promises to "transform the Veterans Memorial Auditorium into a saloon of the 1890s"—April 25-27 and again May 2-4. Evening performances will be Fridays and Saturdays at 8pm; the Sunday shows are scheduled for 2pm. What exactly will go *on* at this makeshift saloon stands as a mystery, but parents with small children are "forewarned to stay away from the wilder elements who patronize the evening performances." Sounds compelling.

Kristina Harris, Charmaine Scott, Rick Messina and Mike Moran star in this extravaganza, and all proceeds will benefit Behind the Times Theater's efforts to bring live theater and music to shut-in populations. Tickets are available at Cymbaline Records, the Santa Cruz Civic, and at the door. Prices vary. Dial 462-2594 for more information.

THIS IS THE DIVYNLS: They're playing the Santa Cruz Civic with The Cult Tuesday at 8pm. Where can you get tickets? A better question might be where *can't* you get 'em?

Calend

Thursday 24

☐lectures

The Role of Women in Third World Development. Co-sponsored by Peace Corps and Women's Center. Everyone welcome. 7:30pm, Oakes 105, free.

Roman Architecture: Classicism Fulfilled. Urban Content. William MacDonald, former Professor of History of Art, Smith College. 8pm, Classroom Unit 1, free.

☐meetings

Students for Socialist Action, weekly meeting. Newcomers welcome. 5:30pm, Oakes 103, free.

The Peace Alliance: Concerned about world peace and nuclear disarmament, primarily with UC ties to the National Weapons Lab. All are welcome. 7pm, Oakes 202, free.

Filippino Student Association, general meeting. 7:30pm, Cowell Conference Room, free.

The Lavender Guild Men's Rap Group for Gay, Bisexual, curious, or questioning men. 7:30pm, Cowell Conference room, free.

MEChA, General Meeting, 7:30pm, Crown 201, free.

TWANAS: Everyone welcome to contribute to the spring issue. 7:30pm, Merrill 132, free.

☐workshop

Peter Berge, Physician's Assistant at Cowell Student Health Services, will answer questions during a drop-in session from 12:30-1:30pm in the Health Science Advising Office. Thimann Mobile Unit I, free.

Lesbian Writing Workshop. Help publish *In Our Own Arms*, Issue III. 7:30pm, Cardiff House Women's Center.

Friday 25

☐concerts

Hydromatics. Happy Hour Entertainment at Whole Earth Restaurant. 4:30pm, free.

April In Santa Cruz '86, the festival of new music, presents "Here and Now," a concert performed entirely by students. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, $2 students/seniors; $5 general.

☐lectures

Offshore Oil. Tom Bradley, Los Angeles Mayor and Democratic gubernatorial candidate, will address the issue of Offshore Oil. 10am, Stevenson Dining Hall, free.

Increase Our Self-Esteem. Diane Reeves, director of The Women's Center, will facilitate the workshop. All staff women welcome! 12pm, Cardiff House Women's Center, free.

☐sports

Women's Ultimate Frisbee practices/pick up games. All women welcome! 4pm, West Field.

☐workshop

Merrill Seniors: Thinking about Grad School? Senior Academic Preceptor Gayle Gonzales will facilitate. 4pm, Merrill Baobab Lounge, free.

☐miscellaneous

Peace Work: Come and sit at the kitchen table and write letters to elected representatives, share literature with others, get involved. Cardiff House Women's Center.

Passover Seder. Call 425-5115 for reservations. 6pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, $3-6 sliding scale.

Saturday 26

☐concerts

Jan DeGaetani and Gilbert Kalish perform an evening of works by George Crumb as part of the April in Santa Cruz Festival. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, Admission: $2 students/seniors; $5 general.

☐sports

Tennis: Beginning/Intermediate Tennis Singles, East Courts. 9am, East Courts, $2 ball fee.

☐exhibits

David Stein and Kellar Autumn, Art Exhibit. "Photographs"

Open daily 8pm-11pm, and M-F 8am-3:30pm. Runs through April 26. Stevenson Coffeeshop.

☐dance

A Pre-Asian Day Dance: "No Parking on the Dance Floor." 9pm, Merrill Dining Hall, free.

Stevenson College's Dorm 5's Exotic Erotica party! Music by Mojo Madness & Rhythm Daddies. UCSC ID required. Costumes requested. Refreshments. 9pm, Stevenson Dining Hall, $3.

☐miscellaneous

This day-long event is designed to introduce high school and community college students to academic programs and student services at UCSC. 9am, Quarry, Classroom, free.

Fifth Annual Friends of the Farm and Garden Plant Sale. April 26:10am-4pm, and April 27: 11am-1pm. Barn Theater Parking Lot.

Sunday 27

☐movies

Vernon Bellecourt at Stanford. Bellecourt discusses Wounded Knee, its aftermath and other Native American affairs of current interest (1973). 8:30pm, Cowell Fireside Lounge, free.

☐lectures

Dr. Thomas Yep, Research Physicist, Lam Corp. A discussion on employment opportunities in private industry for minority students with a science background. 1pm, Oakes 105, free.

☐meetings

Hesed Christian group is now meeting Sunday mornings at Merrill 102. All are welcome. 9am, Merrill 102, Free.

☐exhibits

Frontiers of Chaos: Computer Graphics Face Complex Dynamics Exhibit April 12-27. 9am-9pm daily. Crown College Library, free.

☐miscellaneous

Asian Day—1986. Featuring Entertainment by the Asian-American Theatre Company, Martial Arts Demonstration by San Jose Kendo, food, information, chess tournament and much more. 10am, Oakes College Outside Areas, free.

Matzah Brunch. Soviet Jewry: What we can do. Come and hear an account of life as a Jew in the Soviet Union. All welcome. For more info. call 425-5115. 11am, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, free.

Fifth Annual Friends of the Farm and Garden Plant sale. 11am-1pm, Barn Theater Parking Lot.

VIEW*finder*

APTOS TWIN 688-6541
I. Band of the Hand 8:10 (Sat., Sun mats 12:30, 4:20)
Murphy's Law 6:40, 10:10 (Sat., Sun. mats. 2:30)
II. Violets Are Blue 6:15, 8, 9:45 (Sat., Sun. mats. 1, 2:45, 4:30)

DEL MAR 425-0616
I. Lucas 1, 3:15, 5:30, 8, 10:15
II. Gung Ho! 1, 5:30, 10:15
After Hours 3:15, 8
III. Legend1:15, 3:30, 5:45, 8:15, 10:30
IV. Crimewave 1:15, 3:30, 5:45, 8:15, 10:30

41st AVE. PLAYHOUSE 476-8841
I. Out of Africa 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05
II. The Color Purple 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15
III. Brazil 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:20

MOVIE I & II 426-9409
I. Silent Night, Deadly Night 6:30, 10:05 **F/X** 8:10 (Sun. mat. 4:30)
II. Murphy's Romance 6:30, 10:25 **Back to the Future** 8:25 (Sun. mat. 4:25)

NICKELODEON 426-7500
I. Dreamchild 6:30, 8:15 (Sun. mat. 4:20)
II. Official Story 7, 9:15 (Sun. mat. 4:45)
III. Sugar Baby 7:10, 8:50 (Sun. mats. 3:50, 5:30)
IV. Parting Glances 6:50, 8:30 (Sun. mat. 5:05)
V. Stop Making Sense 10:15 (Sun. mat. 3:20)

RIO 423-2000
Hannah and Her Sisters 5:45, 8, 10:05 (Sat., Sun. mats. 1:30, 3:35)

SASH MILL 427-1711
Thurs.-Fri. **Repo Man** 7:30
The Adventures of Buckaroo Bonzai 9:15
Sat., **The Grateful Dead** 7:30, 10
Sun. **8½** 4:30, 8 **Blood of a Poet** 7
Mon. **Oedipus Rex** 7, 9
Tues.-Wed. **Small Change** 7:30 **Stolen Kisses** 9:25

UA 426-8383
I. Eleni 5:50, 8:15, 10:25 (Sat., sun. mats. 1, 3:15)
II. Water 5:50, 10:05 (Sat., Sun. mat. 1:45) **Just Between Friends** 7:50 (Sat. mat. 3:35)

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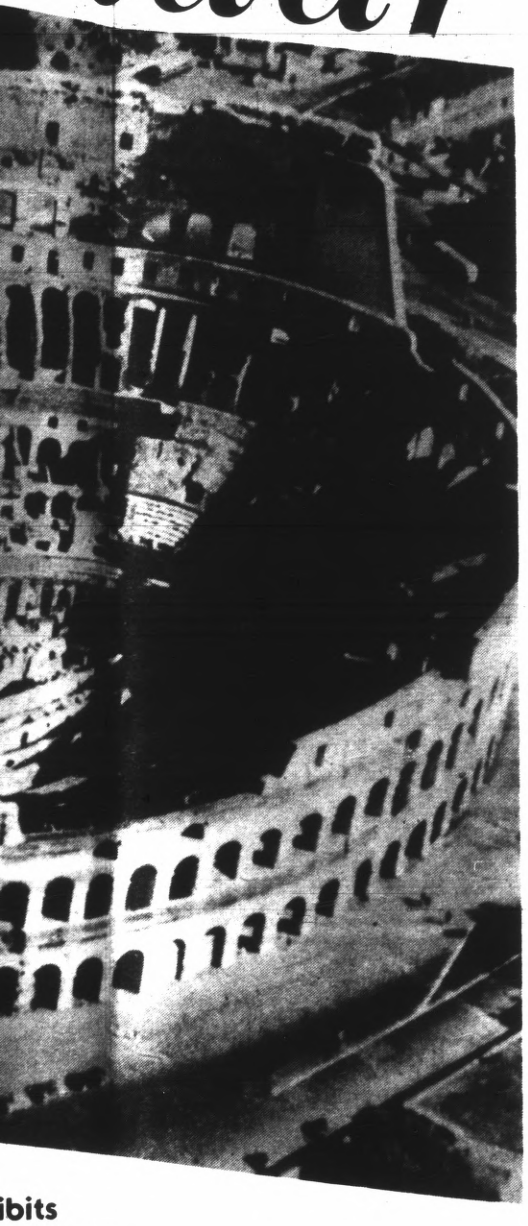

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Chaos: Computer
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nch. Soviet Jewry:
n do. Come and hear
of life as a Jew in the
n. All welcome. For
all 425-5115. 11am,
Fireside Lounge, free.

l Friends of the Farm
Plant sale.
Barn Theater
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Spring Garden Preview: A tour of 6 beautiful West Santa Cruz gardens including University House where refreshments will be served. A fundraiser for scholarships. Call 429-2501 or 429-2552 for tickets and further information. 1pm, $6 tax deductable.

Monday 28

☐lectures

Civil War in Uganda. Mahmood Mamdani, from the Makereve University in Uganda will speak and lead a discussion on the subject. 3pm, Merrill Provost's House, free.

Dostoevsky as Psychoanalyst. Louis Breger, Professor of Psychoanalytic Studies at Cal Tech. Kresge Seminar Room 159, free.

Stereocontrolled Carbocyclinc Ring-Forming Reactions. Prof. Gary Molander, Univ. of Colorado. Organic Chemistry Seminar, 4:14pm, Thimann 397, free.

How to Abolish Nuclear Weapons by the Year 2000: A Personal View. Dr. Theodore Taylor, former Los Alamos Nuclear Weapons Designer. Stevenson College Night: Dinner for boarding students 6pm; program open to public at 6:40pm, Stevenson Dining Hall, free.

☐meetings

Women Over 40 Support Group will be meeting. 4pm, Women's Re-Entry Lounge, free.

Weekly meeting of the Strike Support Education Committee to discuss issues surrounding the strike in Watsonville and plan fundraising events to benefit the strikers. 6pm, Oakes 103, free.

Inter-Varsity Christain Fellowship welcomes you to its weekly large group meeting. All are invited to attend. 7:30pm, Classroom unit 1, free.

Voyeur is the visual arts magazine for the UCSC community. Those interested in the visual arts-film, fine arts, theater dance are encouraged to attend. 8pm, Cowell 223, free.

☐sports

Women's Ultimate Frisbee practice/pick up games. All women welcome! 4pm, West Field.

☐workshops

Premedical Students: Meet medical school admissions representatives from UC Davis, UC Irvine, UC San Diego. All are invited to this informal discussion. 10am, Thimann 339, free.

Making Peace With Your Parents: a workshop for students. Call 426-6242 to register. 1pm, Oakes 201, free.

☐exhibits

Twain Newhart, Art Exhibit. Open daily 8pm-11pm, and M-F 8am-3:30pm. Runs through May 9. 8am, Stevenson Coffeeshop.

Tuesday 29

☐movies

Naked Spaces. Director, Trinh T. Minh-ha, will be available afterwards for discussion. 7pm, Oakes 105, free.

☐lectures

Capitalism, Urbanization & Revolutionary Politics: The Working Class of Marsaille in 1848. William H. Sewell, Jr., Prof. of Sociology and History at Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor. 11:30am, Stevenson Conference Room, free.

To be Announced. The Helen C. Escolle Seminar Series. Refreshments served at 3:50pm. 4pm, Thimann 1, free.

☐meetings

Bisexual women and men often feel like they are in a closet no matter what they do. Support and social group forming now. 4pm, Cardiff House Women's Center, free.

Work meeting to plan the 1986 Multicultural Festival. Volunteers and fresh ideas are always welcome. The festival is planned for May 10, 1986. 6:30pm, McHenry Library 219, free.

GALA general meeting. 7:30pm, Merrill Baobab Seminar Room, free.

☐sports

UCSC Women's Tennis vs. Menlo College. 2pm, East Field Courts, free.

☐miscellaneous

CMS: time sharing environment on the IBM machine. Covers such topics as the VM?CMS editor XEDIT, and the CP/CMS environment. Call Jim at 429-2591. Six session class. 9am, Communications 39, free.

Women's Passover Seder. Come celebrate with other women. All welcome. Must RSVP by Friday, April 25. Call 425-5115 for reservations. 6pm, Crown/Merrill Rec Room, $3-6 sliding scale.

Minority Access to Education: Panel Discussion, moderated by Dr. Richard Valencia. 7pm, Cowell Fireside Lounge, free.

Ongoing insight meditation instruction and practice for all who are interested. Bring a cushion and be prompt. 8:30pm, Cowell Health Center Conference Room, free.

Wednesday 30

☐movies

Hamlet. Oakes College Film Series "An Encounter With Tragedy." 7pm, Studio C, Communications, free.

☐concerts

UCSC composers and performers present an evening of new music including works by UCSC faculty members David Cope and Gordon Mumma. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, $2 students/seniors; $5 general.

☐lectures

Formation of Giant Planets. Dr. Peter Bodenheimer, UCSC. Coffee Served 3:30pm, in Room 190. Nat. Sci. II. 4pm, Nat Sci II, Room 221, free.

Healing from Pre-menstrual Syndrome (PMS). With Janice Justic, chiropractor w/Healing Center of Seacliff Beach and Connie Hanson. 7pm, Cardiff House Women's Center, free.

☐meetings

Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students (CAMPUS). Guests welcome after 7:30pm. 7pm, Stevenson 116, free.

Come and participate in the new and exciting Ben T. Clark Russian Studies Club! Various topics discussed concerning Russian/Soviet related themes. 7:30pm, Cowell 223, free.

☐miscellaneous

Picsure. This class teaches how to use PicSure, a graphic package for non-programmers. This class assumes you know how to use one of the editors. Two session class, 9-10:30am. 9am, Communications 39, free.

Teen Scene. Brown Bag Lunch Discussions for Concerned Parents of Teenagers. Topic: Media & Culture. 12pm, Classroom Unit Room 101, free.

Thursday 1

☐movies

Ballad of Gregorio Cortez. Refreshments. 7pm, Oakes 105, free.

☐concerts

Isle of Skye: a Santa Cruz band which plays lively celtic folk music, Kresge Noontime Concert Series. 12pm, Kresge Upper Street Plaza, free.

☐lectures

H3 Spectroscopy. Dr. P. Helm, SRI International. Physical Chemistry Seminar. 4pm, 419 Nat Sci II, free.

The Lavender Guild Men's Rap Group for Gay, Bisexual, curious, or questioning men. 7:30pm, Cowell Conference Room, free.

Everyone welcome to contribute to the spring issue of TWANAS. 7:30pm, Merrill 132.

☐sports

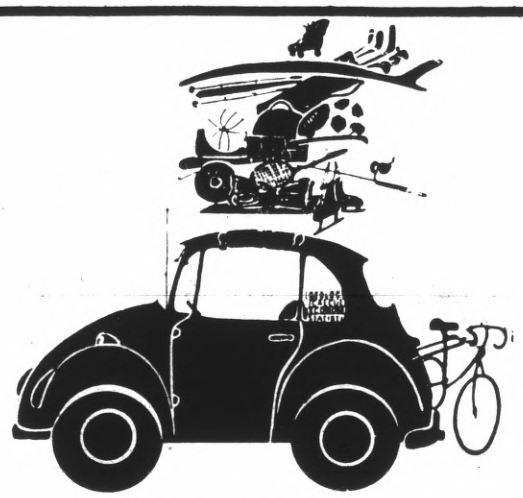
Swim Club takes swimmers in white van to Harvey West Pool and back. All abilities of swimmers welcome. 6pm, East Field House, free.

☐miscellaneous

Israeli Folkdancing for everyone. First hour instruction, second hour review and requests. All levels welcome. 7pm, East Fieldhouse Dance Studio, free.

To get your on-campus event listed in Calendar, contact the Campus Activities office by 4pm Monday.

THIS IS NO FACADE, FOLKS: Column wacky or call him wise; either way, William MacDonald, former professor of Art History at Smith College, is speaking on Roman architecture tonight (Thursday). Classroom II's the place and admission is frieze—uh, I mean FREE. . . Roman over and get in on the action.



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Discrimination and Housing

Urban Plight

Illustration by MELISSA SIKES

by Kevin Kelley

IT WAS LATE AT NIGHT last June when Mabel Gant, 66, her daughter and her grandchildren were startled by a crash at the window and a sudden burst of flames. Within minutes the old frame house rented by the Black family in a 99 percent-white Cleveland neighborhood was completely gutted. The firebombing, for which no one has yet been convicted, killed Mabel Gant and forced the rest of her family back to an all-Black housing project they had left only a year earlier.

Scores of physical attacks on Black-occupied homes have been reported in the past year, with most outbreaks now occuring in the North or Midwest—not the South as was once more prevalent. The violence reinforces an already pervasive pattern of housing segregation in the United states, a pattern that many say must be broken in order to cure other social ills.

"Segregated neighborhoods ensure the continuation of the poverty cycle," said Oscar Newman, a national housing expert. "When poor people are able to move into more affluent areas, which is often the same thing as racial integration, then they benefit from better schools, law enforcement, sanitation, and generally improved social services."

Newman's analysis has been upheld in court. Late last year, for example, a federal judge ruled that the city of Yonkers, New York, had in effect created inferior, mostly minority schools by perpetuating all-Black neighborhoods.

Overall, the Justice Department reports 65 cases of housing discrimination involving violence last year, up from 47 in 1984. Complaints by minorities about bias received by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) are also on the upswing, with 4882 recorded last year—350 more than in 1984. And these formal filings apparently represent a small fraction of the actual number of housing discrimination cases. HUD estimates that there are at least two million such incidents annually.

One reason for the difference, explained Katrina Ross of HUD's fair housing unit, is that "most instances of bias are now so subtle that many people don't even realize they've been victimized." The practice of "steering" by real estate brokers may be the most common—and least visible—method of segregating. Many agents show homes to Blacks in mostly minority areas, thus steering them away from all-white neighborhoods.

> *T*he federal government itself plays a major role in dividing communities along racial lines.

Last year, the New York state attorney general brought bias charges against four real estate companies in suburban Nassau County after undercover teams found that the firms treated Black clients much differently from white clients. Of 78 homes offered to investigators posing as prospective buyers with similar incomes, only three were shown to Blacks as well as whites.

In addition, the teams discovered that some sales agents would accomodate whites without an appointment but not Blacks, and would routinely tell Blacks but not whites that only homes beyond their specified price ranges were available.

Some mortgage lenders and insurance companies add to segregation by "redlining"—refusing to do business with home-owners or buyers in so-called transitional neighborhoods. The practice "is still a factor in keeping some areas all Black," says Kale Williams, an integration activist in Chicago.

The federal government itself plays a major role in dividing communities along racial lines, according to various studies. A 14-month survey by the Dallas *Morning News* found a consistent pattern of government-sponsored segregation in 47 cities. The paper reported last year that it could not find a single locality where federally subsidized low-income housing was fully integrated or where conditions were roughly equal for whites and Blacks living in separate projects. Whites account for abut 60 percent of

the 10 million living in public housing in the United States, but they usually get placed in developments that house few minorities.

A bipartisan group of 15 former federal officials charged in 1983 that the Reagan administration was encouraging segregation by failing to enforce the 1968 Fair Housing Act. The Act, by the Supreme Court's interpretation, mandates not just anti-discrimination enforcement but active promotion of integration as well. The administration's stand, however, is reflected in Assistant Attorney General William Bradford Reynold's remark in 1984 that "the natural consequences of people's choices of housing is not something the federal government ought to regulate."

Drafters of the Fair Housing Act would no doubt be disappointed by the findings of University of Wisconsin demographer Karl Taeuber 18 years after its passage. Using a scale which 100 equals total segregation and zero represents full integration, Taeuber places the national average as 81, based on 1980 census data, as compared to 87 10 years earlier. He rates Chicago, Philadelphia, and St. Louis the most segregated of large cities, while Oakland, California, with a 59 score, ranks as the most integrated relative to the other cities in the study.

The lack of progress coupled with a rise in racial clashes over housing issues have spurred legislative initiatives on Capitol Hill. A major reform measure is being sponsored in the Senate by Maryland Republican Charles Mathias, and Edward Kennedy from Massachusetts. It would set up a system of administrative judges empowered to rule on housing discrimination complaints, with cases being brought at no charge to the plaintiff. At present, the Justice Department can bring such suits in federal court only when it detects a "pattern or practice" of discrimination. Supporters of the bill say it will streamline the process and help target individual cases of bias.

The Reagan administration has a competing measure. It expands the Justice Department's jurisdiction and sets a $50,000 fine for first conviction, but it does not contain the administrative law judge provision. With civil rights activists calling the administration's proposal unacceptable, a stalemate seems likely.

On another legislative front, the Reagan administration has allied with civil rights forces in pushing for a $4 million HUD program to aid for housing enforcement efforts by local nongovernmental groups. Half the money would be set aside to promote undercover testing of real estate firms in ways similar to those used in Nassau County, New York. However, one possibility is that intense opposition from the powerful National Association of Realtors may kill the proposal.

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Illustration by MELISSA SIKES

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Carrying the Hatchet

WITH MILLION-DOLLAR players, cocaine addicts, psychotic players, psychotic owners, and arbitration suits, perhaps baseball has lost some of its romance.

But one thing baseball will always have is its history, and part of baseball's history is its long tradition of great rivalries—the Yankees and the Red Sox, the Cardinals and the Mets, and of course the Dodgers and the Giants. Now, the Giants and the Dodgers have never been what you'd call on friendly terms. Since the days when they were cross-town rivals (The Dodgers in Brooklyn and the Giants at the New York Polo Grounds), they have been engaged in a feud fueled by close pennant races and violently loyal fans, themselves fueled by large quantities of beer—another of baseball's great traditions.

The 1951 pennant race is a prime example. The Dodgers, leading the Giants by thirteen games in August, watched helplessly as the Giants tore through the last six weeks of the season, gaining a tie on the last day. Okay, that was bad enough, but when the Giants' Bobby Thompson homered in the last half of the last inning of the last game of the playoffs—with two outs, even—to complete the most stunning comeback in baseball history, well, that was just too much. The Dodgers were so upset that seven years later they moved to LA. The Giants followed, ending up in San Francisco.

And then there was the 1962 season. Another close race. Late in the year, during a crucial Giants-Dodgers game, Giants pitcher Juan Marichal suddenly decided that Dodgers catcher Johnny Roseboro was so contemptible (although I doubt he used precisely that word) as to deserve having his brains bashed out with a baseball bat. This is exactly what Marichal attempted to do. After order was restored, Willie Mays won the game for San Francisco with a home run off pitcher Sandy Koufax. Later, Mays said that after the attack on Roseboro, Koufax "didn't have his usual stuff," but an alternative explanation may be that Koufax was unable to read the new catcher's signs due to the uncontrollable shaking of the catcher's hands.

But in the last few years, the rivalry has cooled down, not because the Dodgers and Giants like each other any better but because while the Dodgers have remained a consistently solid and popular team, the Giants have not been a contender since 1971. In fact, the zenith of the Giants' season has lately been beating the Dodgers just for the sake of annoying them.

And while the Dodgers have always had popular players like Fernando Valenzuela (remember Fernando-mania?), Steve Garvey, and Pedro Guerrero, an eccentric manager,and rising profits, the Giants have had nothing but whining players, an army of different managers, and no real stars or fans since the mid '70s. Last year was their worst year. They lost 100 games—the most in their history—and ended up dead last. Their owner vowed that his team would not spend another year at Candlestick Park, and the saddest part is that no one seemed to care.

Will "The Thrill" Clark.

Ah, but this year the Giants, although it is still April and too early to tell, look like a new ballclub. And, so far, they are not only in first place, having beaten the dreaded Dodgers four times, but they also have the best record in baseball: 10 wins against four loses. They may even have a few bonefide new stars, most notably rookie Will "the Thrill" Clark, who, in legendary fashion, hit a home run with his very first big league at bat. The Giants are young and enthusiastic and they have the earmarks of a winning team.

And the Dodgers? Well, so far, they're in last place. No, if the Giants stay strong, this year will be the year of the return of the rivalry. The Dodgers are in town this week, and Tuesday night the Giants trounced them, 10-3, scoring six runs before the Dodgers got the first out. If this keeps up, things will get ugly. Giants fans will stream out to Candlestick Park to see a great game and to renew the tradition of throwing solid objects at the Dodger fielders. And that's what baseball is all about—great traditions.

—Howard Shaeffer

FALL 86 HOUSING FOR CONTINUING STUDENTS

LOTTERY DEADLINE MAY 5TH

Due to increasing demand for on-campus housing all colleges will be using a unified lottery process to allocate space to continuing students for the coming academic year. As in the past, EOP students may defer the $100 housing reservation fee, and space for next fall is reserved for EOP/SAA students in each of the colleges. However, EOP/SAA applicants must let their college know of their intent to live on campus by participating in their college lottery. Therefore, EOP/SAA students must follow the procedures and abide by all deadlines noted.

ALL CONTINUING STUDENTS INTERESTED IN LIVING ON CAMPUS NEXT YEAR SHOULD BE AWARE OF THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE:

April 28 - May 5:	Pick up a lottery application from your college housing office.
May 5:	***Deadline to enter lottery.***
May 7:	Lottery will be held at your college.
May 8:	Lottery ranking will be posted at your college.
May 8 - 23:	Pick up the 1986-1987 Housing Application at your college housing office and submit it to the Campus Cashier with the required reservation fee.
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SEE YOUR COLLEGE HOUSING STAFF FOR ANSWERS TO SPECIFIC QUESTIONS REGARDING YOUR COLLEGE'S LOTTERY PROCESS.

Mexican Women

Migrant Miseries

by **Sylvia Guendelman**

THE WORDS "MEXICAN migrant worker" conjure up an immediate and specific image: a young single male living in the US sending off his hard earned dollars to a family far away. But the reality of migrant work is something else and nowadays, more and more Mexican migrants are women, many with children in tow.

For these women the odyssey north to the US poses problems—and opportunities—quite different from those of their male counterparts. The move can mean backbreaking, below minimum-wage farm work that many male migrants shun. Or, for those women who come to be with their husbands but not to work, it can mean isolation, being cooped up at home in a strange English-speaking land.

But for those employed here it can also mean discovering new independence that comes with a paycheck, and leaving behind a mass of rigid women's roles. For such "liberated" migrants, the return to Mexico can be a painful reimmersion into traditional female life.

These are some of the findings that emerged from a recent survey of 80 women who migrated from two villages in the state of Jalisco. The study was undertaken on the premise that to really understand Mexico-United States immigration issues today, we must first begin to see them through the eyes of women and families.

Only three of the surveyed women were employed when living in Mexico. But during their stay in the US, 32—or 40 percent—found jobs, mostly in the agricultural sector, earning a median wage of $2.70 an hour. So for most of these working women, migration meant more than a major shift from one culture to another; it was also the first time they had ever been part of the paid labor market. Their world suddenly extended beyond the family circle.

Their new income enriched family life with more than money. Three-quarters of the female migrants were married and half came with children. They were used to a family system in Mexico in which women's roles were restricted to childbearing and household duties, while men worked away from the home.

But access to jobs in the United States broke down these women's traditional roles. Women reported that they began to cooperate more with their husbands, sharing decisions and responsibilities. Often, working in the same fields and pooling earnings drew couples closer together. Out of necessity men began to contribute more toward taking care of the house and children and women began to feel more autonomous.

Once they returned to Mexico, however, as most migrants do, the new and old cultures clashed. Men once again assumed all social and economic dealings while the wives were solely responsible for the domestic realm—and were not very happy about it. They missed the "United States relationship" they had with their husbands, they said. "In the US we ran errands together, ate together, went to church together; even Sundays we spent together," explained one woman named Maria. "Here in Mexico we don't even see each other on Sundays." Many of these women were eager to return to life—and jobs—in the US.

But migrant women who did not work outside the home in the US had a different experience. For them, life was often lonely and stressful. Many said they felt helpless, cut off by language, transportation and economic barriers. Some complained that because of their forced vulnerability their dependence on their husbands increased. Back in Mexico, they said, the life of a homemaker is happier. "Here we do not need our husbands. They give us money and we administer it. Here we are far more independent—we go our way and they go theirs," said a woman named Lupe. She and her counterparts were much less enthusiastic about joining husbands in crossing the border on the next trip.

A working migrant woman may see more freedom when she looks north while those restricted to the home see only a trap, but in one important way the two women are very much alike. Both lead double lives: the rules and rites of daily existence change radically each time they pass over the border. There are thousands of women like them, and Mexico's current economic strife has resulted in ever-increasing emigration.

Yet we still cling to perceptions of migrants left over from the 1940s, '50s, and '60s when the Bracero program brought thousands of single males over the border to relieve a shortage of US agricultural manpower. For women like Maria and Lupe, being a migrant in the US can mean leading not only a double life, but for all practical purposes, an invisible one as well.

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Sylvia Guendelman is an adjunct assistant professor at UC Berkeley. She helped conduct this study.

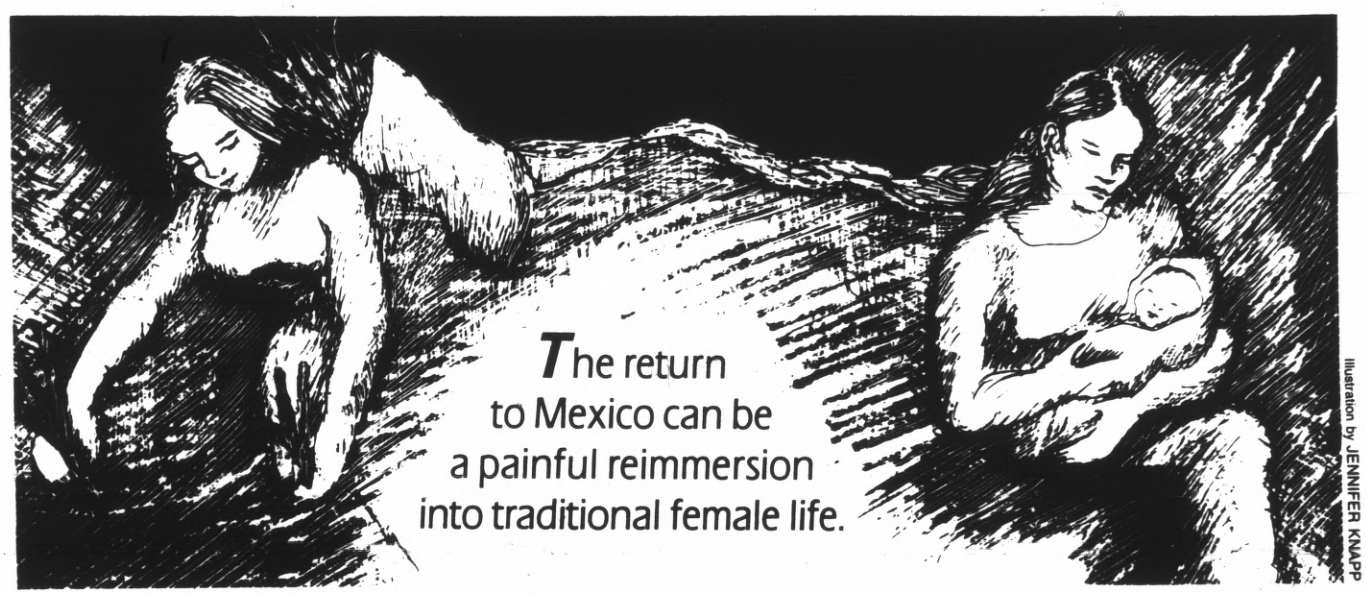

Illustration by JENNIFER KNAPP

THE FINE ART OF MEXICAN FOOD

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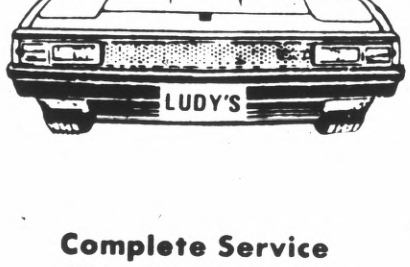

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Jewish Women and Israeli Law

Archaic Judaica

by Sheila Granoff

Israeli women protesting during the 1982 invasion of Lebanon. The sign reads 'There must be another way.'

THE POPULAR IMAGE of the Jewish Israeli woman is that of a kibbutz member with a crate of oranges on one shoulder and a gun slung over the other.

Jewish women in Israel are often thought to enjoy a high degree of liberation, expecially in contrast to their counterparts in the Arab sector of the country. In actuality, their lives are serverely restricted by—among other things—an archaic system of religious laws. Despite their own oppression, many Arab women have rejected what they see as the backward attitudes of Israel's Jews. They cite the laws of orthodox Judaism that deny women the same rights as men.

Although Jewish women were active in combat during the pre-state era and during the 1948 war, their situation today reflects a country that glorifies its male soldiers and believes women's progress to be a trivial distraction in the broader context of Middle East politics. Former Prime Minister Golda Meir is often held up as the prototype of the Jewish Israeli woman, and, in fact, she was often referred to as "the only man in the Knesset" [Israel's Parlament], but this view distorts reality. Only two other women have been ministers in any branch of government since Meir's time, and women make up only eight percent of the Knesset. There has never been a Jewish woman mayor. (Interestingly, there has been one Arab woman mayor, Violet Khoury, former mayor of the Kfar Yassif village, and a strong advocate of women's rights.)

Ask any non-orthodox slightly feminist woman about the main factor contributing to her inferior social status and she will probably name the religious orthodox minority. Perhaps she will blame the *dosim*, a pejorative term translated as fanatics. There is a split between the orthodox and secular people which has divided the public so deeply that is has led to murder in the past few years. One erring driver crossed the shabbat barricades placed around Jerusalem's orthodox neighborhoods (Jewish law forbids driving on Shabbat). He died of the wound inflicted by a rock which hit his temple, thrown at him by an angry resident.

There are varying degrees of religious observance among Israel's Jews. The term 'orthodox' refers to those who use the Bible to define modern law. Although the orthodox comprise only a small minority, their political weight is often vital to coalitions who seek their alliance in order to remain in power. Thus, a major party might sacrifice its ideological platform in order to attract and form a coalition with a smaller orthodox party. This would then guarantee this coalition a greater portion of the public's votes.

Women, in particular, must endure the forces of orthodox influence. Marriage and divorce are governed exclusively by the religious courts. This rabbinical court can also settle personal matters such as alimony or custody of children if all parties agree to leave the issue to the court. If they don't, however, the case is taken to the secular courts. Women are barred from being judges in rabbinical courts, because a prerequisite to these posts is rabbinical ordination—which a woman cannot obtain in Israel.

Because a woman cannot testify in a religious court, she can't divorce her husband unless he agrees to the procedure. This month, a woman in Haifa, whose husband refused to talk with her for several months, asked the local rabbinical court to order him to give her a bill of divorce. The woman said that he fulfills his obligation as a husband, i.e., that they continue to have sexual relations. The court then ordered him to undergo psychiatric examinations to determine whether he is fit for married life. This test is required by orthodox Judaism, which holds that if a man has intercourse with his wife without talking to her or otherwise communicating his feelings to her, it is tantamount to rape.

If the exams show him to be mentally ill, as well as unfit for married life, the court could decide that he is incompetent to give his wife the bill of divorce. If such a decision is reached, it will illustrate the distortion of a law originally meant to protect women's rights in marriage. It condemns this woman to remain lawfully wedded to a mentally ill man in a manner that in a manner that reflects all too clearly the interests of the society.

When a husband disappears, as many did in the 1973 war, and it's not clear that he is dead, his wife cannot remarry, because she is still considered his property. If she does remarry, and her first husband returns, she is banished (divorced) from both, and any children from the second marriage are deemed "bastards." A "bastard" is defined as a child born out of a woman's adultery. If a man dies and leaves his wife childless, she can't remarry until her brother-in-law claims her—the goal of the original marriage having been to bear a child with the husband's name. Today, in order to skirt this law, which would produce polygamous relationships, a ritual is acted out, with the woman and her brother-in-law exchanging prescribed vows, the woman removing his shoe, and the two spitting on the floor. After this, both are released from their obligations.

According to orthodox tradition, when women marry, they must first go to a *mikva*—a public bathing house. Ninety percent comply with this law. The law is based on the supposition that a woman is unclean after menstruating. Even the date of the marriage is set at the time of the optimum level of fertility in a woman's cycle.

A common way to escape the orthodox formalities is to go to Cyprus for an easy civil marriage. This has become so popular that the national leader there has been referred to as Rabbi Makarios. Such marriages are not recognized in Israel and can cause problems for the couple and their children.

Because orthodox tradition outlaws abortion, for many years it was illegal. Few women were prosecuted for hav-

ing an abortion, but the illegal status meant that a woman was dependent on her financial means to procure a doctor. In 1976 the law changed to allow a woman to get an abortion if she got the formal agreement of a three-member committee, made up of two doctors and a social worker. This was only allowed in cases of incest, danger to the mother's health, or social or mental difficulties. Later, Menachem Begin's rightist Likud government cancelled this "social clause" under pressure from religious parties.

Women have resisted legal and religious oppression, but a consolidated Israeli women's movement is yet to emerge. Marcia Freedman, who now lives in the Bay Area, started the short-lived Women's Party in Israel in the late 1960s. The Party had 17 sections on its platform concerning issues such as women and the law, battered women and rape, housewives, women and the army, and values and ideals in the whole cultural sphere. The Party failed to secure the 18,000 votes it needed in order to become independent from the Citizen's Rights Party. But that it did get thousands of votes indicates that there is a growing unrest among women in Israel, and a desire for change.

As Nira Yuval Davis wrote in her book *Israeli Women and Men: Divisions Behind the Unity*, "The Israeli feminist is confused. It is not coincidental that the 1980 Annual Feminist Conference exploded around a proposal of some socialist feminists to express solidarity with the struggle of Palestinian women against their oppression, nor that one of the biggest 'feminist' outrages in the last few years has been of women who protested against the release of religious women from service in the army."

Changes *are* occurring in Israel and in such a small country they often occur fast. Women's groups were responsible for staging the first demonstratoin against the 1982 invasion of Lebanon. The average Israeli feminist is a strong-willed woman whose convictions have only been made stronger in the face of opposition. Her challenge is to create change in a country steeped in orthodoxy and in Middle East realpolitic, where women are often expected either to produce cannon fodder or to fulfill God's commandments and multiply like the sands.

In the article "I'm in the Army Now" (April 10), there was a typographical error which read that most Israeli women exempted from the army get out as conscientious objectors. The two groups—conscientous objectors and orthodox women—fall under one category, and this category comprises a large portion of those women who are exempt from military service.

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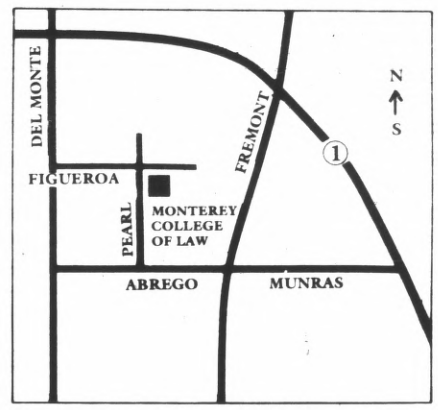

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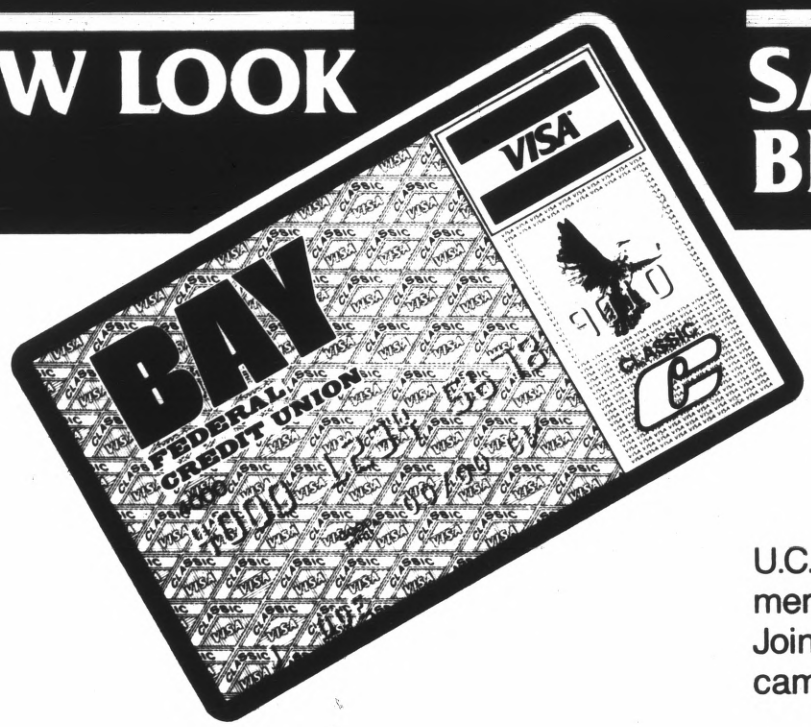

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WOMEN'S *clips*

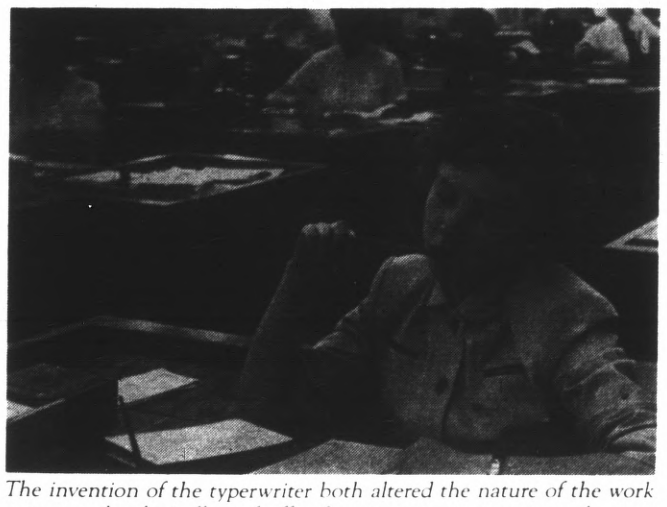
Self-Worth Won't Pay the Rent

Feel like you're working harder than ever and still not getting ahead? According to economist Victor Fuchs, you're right. In an article published in this month's issue of *Science*, Fuchs said that despite growing numbers of women in the labor force and increased wages for women, they still lag far behind men economically. Women's income has increased, but so have financial obligations, said Fuchs, who studied census statistics from 1959 to 1983 to obtain his results.

Fuchs loked at the overall picture of women's economic situation. He considered access to goods, services, and leisure time integral to economic well-being—and found that women came up short in all these categories. Why? Fuchs placed the blame on motherhood and lack of marriage.

"As long as parents are responsible for children and this responsibility is borne disproportionately by women, sex differences in the labor market are likely to persist," Fuchs wrote. Women with children are constrained in job choice, amount of work time, and amount of leisure time, and Fuchs believes that job efficiency could suffer as a result. This, in turn, leads to fewer promotions. Contributing to women's economic demise is the fact that fewer women are getting married and thus are not sharing in a husband's higher earnings. Fuchs also found that while women's average income has doubled in the last 25 years, women still make only 69 cents for every dollar a man earns. Added Fuchs, "Everything I said goes double for Blacks."

Fuchs is not entirely pessimistic, though. Despite his findings, he believes women are benefitting from entering the job market. "Why be in the job market? Independence, autonomy, feelings of self-worth," he summarized.



The invention of the typerwriter both altered the nature of the work process technologically and offered women an opportunity to become identified with a type of work not yet sex-defined. . . Patriarchy as a cultural experience was then easily adapted to the office setting, including the notion of having a woman availible to fulfill the male bosses' personal needs.
—Roberta Goldberg

Clouds Over the Sun Belt

Women may not be faring too well economically on a national level, but for Southern rural women the situation is even more dismal. A report released this month by the Southeast Women's Employment Coalition (SWEC) entitiled "Women of the Rural South," stated that large numbers of rural Southern women are facing severe poverty and that employment rates for these women are dropping rapidly.

The Southern-based textile and apparel industries—the two largest employers of women workers in West Virginia and Northern and Southern Carolina—have suffered a depression in the last 10 years resulting in the loss of over 500,000 jobs. Many of the larger textile companies are slowly replacing human labor with machine labor and the apparel industry is in the process of relocating abroad, where labor is cheaper. The victims of this economic upheaval are "female, rural, southern, in some cases illegal aliens and in most cases unorganized," said the SWEC report.

SWEC is particularly concerned that due to their lack of organization these women have remained invisible to the US public. Many of the women laid-off from textile factories end up taking part-time low-wage menial positions. Black women in coastal South Carolina reported that they have found themselves doing the same kind of hard labor their grandmothers were forced to do a century ago.

Fully employed Southern women are considered lucky by their peers, but their median income is 18 percent lower than the national average woman's income, and 51 percent below the national average for men.

So what about this "sun belt economic bonanza" economists have been talking about? According to SWEC, Southern economic growth has been limited to male-intensive industries such as rubber, machinery, and fabric metals. SWEC estimated that 70 percent of the work force in these rapidly growing industries is male.

SWEC remains pessimistic about improvement in rural women's lives. "To struggle for economic justice in the lives of poor, rural Blacks, and white women is to go up against nearly four centuries of Southern history. It is to challenge the very foundations of the Southern economy, which through slavery, sharecropping, and waged industrial work has been premised upon a large surplus of cheap labor," the report concluded.

Pick a PAC

There are so many political action committees (PACs) around these days it's enough to send political aspirers packing. But one brand new PAC could have a measurable effect on the imbalance of political power in the US. Last month the National Political Congress of Black Women (NPCBW) formed their own PAC, headed by former Congressmember and ex-presidential candidate Shirley Chisholm. The PAC was set up to help elect Black women to local, state, and national political offices, where Black women are poorly represented.

Chisholm said that while the PAC will focus primarily on Black women candidates, it will also work to elect men and women who support causes which directly affect Black women. The PAC is already involved in five upcoming Congressional races in which Black women are running. The five women have received financial assistance, political coaching, and advice on campaigning techniques. The PAC will meet for the first time as an organized unit of some 10,000 members in June at the NPCBW's Second Congress in Indianapolis.

It's Nude Time?

Beer companies have always used women to sell their foamy products—some companies even name their products after "girls"—but the Golden Beverage Company is now using beer to sell women. Golden Beverage Company, owned by controversial Orange County lawyer Eugen Pace, manufactures Nude Beer. Nude Beer? Yes, that's right: The bottles feature model-like women on scratch-off labels; the more you scratch, the more you see of the woman.

Nude Beer was a dismal failure when it was first test-marketed several years ago. Customers seemed to agree that it both tasted bad and was in bad taste. But Pace is convinced that Los Angeles is finally ready for Nude Beer. He said that six-packs will be availible in Southern California liquor stores next month.

Friends Indeed

by **Ari Kahan**

Mary Tyler Moore is perkiness personified with Ted Danson and Sam Waterston in *Just Between Friends*.

MOVIES ABOUT THE mysterious—at least to me—rite of modern female bonding are few and far between, so I jumped at the chance to see *Just Between Friends*, which portended to be just such a film. Although I managed to stay awake throughout the whole ordeal, which is more than my companion can say, I remain unenlightened; as an exploration of the female mind, this film is a vapid sham.

I'm told by fairly reliable sources that female bonding involves discussions of relationships, sex, feelings, and stuff like that. Probably the last person we'd expect to see pontificating over such tender subjects onscreen is Mary Tyler Moore, whose solidly established TV persona of perky innocence makes even the recent outings of wholesome Flying Nun alumna Sally Field seem sordid by comparison. True to type, Moore plays Holly Davis, an exceptionally perky and conservative suburbanite whose life is centered around her house and family.

From the first moment we see her working out at the aerobics studio, we find Holly surrounded by other women engaging in female bonding activity; groaning over their stretches, they say things like, "If God had meant women to be able to put their heads between their legs, He [sic] wouldn't have invented men." Holly smiles uncomfortably at witticisms like these, but doesn't take part, and we know already we're dealing with a gutless wimp. While these scenes ostensibly serve to establish Holly's character, the subtext is one of tits and ass, and we're forced to endure endless gratuitous shots of sweaty women aerobicizing. We begin to suspect that we're not just in for the high falutin sensitivity we might have been expecting, but for at least a little prurient gratification.

In the locker room—another chance for us to see sweaty women—Holly meets and shares a towel (more sensitive female-bonding, I guess) with Sandy (Christine Lahti), a hip, brazenly independent, and world-wise TV newswoman. We know she's brazenly independent because she swears a lot, and smokes. The women apparently have nothing in common, and no reason in the world to like each other, but decide to go out to eat anyway, presumably in the interests of plot advancement. We witness much female-bonding of the highest order, as Holly and Sandy get to know each other by discussing shoes, fashion, their aerobics instructor, and other such burning, intimate topics.

The film proceeds to explore the development of the two women's relationship over the next year, which is complicated by the fact that they have more in common than they had thought: seems Holly's husband Chip (Ted Danson), a scuzzbucket womanizer, has been having an affair with Sandy. (Versatile Danson, you may remember, has been playing scuzzbucket womanizer Sam Malone on TV's *Cheers* for the past three years, and recently portrayed a scuzzbucket father having an incestuous relationship with his daughter in the TV movie *Something about Amelia*.)

Amazingly—or perhaps not so amazingly, considering the superficial banter that passes for conversation between the two women—Sandy doesn't figure out she is befriending her lover's wife until the three of them get together for dinner. Sparks fly.

When Chip is killed in an accident (I'm not giving anything away—this happens pretty early on), the two women are forced to support each other in their grief. This leads to a love-hate roller-coaster ride as they reconcile their feelings of jealousy with their affection for one another. Again, we are fooled into thinking we will get deep insights into relationships and female bonding, and again we are sadly disappointed. Suffice it to say, woman gets woman, woman loses woman, woman gets woman back.

Just Between Friends proves unsatisfying because, while it portends to be a modern, hip exploration of friendships between women, it instead panders to those who would like to believe that women never say things to each other that they don't say to men. This is female bonding viewed through a thoroughly male—and therefore conventional—camera. Largely at fault is writer/director Allan Burns, who was also responsible for the miserable Kristy McNichol fiasco *Just the Way You Are*.

Just Between Friends has Holly and Sandy trading platitudes, and saying "I know how you feel" to each other a lot. The subversive message inherent in *Tootsie*—an infinitely better film-that-claimed-hipness—was that it takes a man to make positive changes for women. *Just Between Friends*, with the same progressive veneer, is just as insidious in its hypocrisy, but it's redeemed neither by humor nor by Dustin Hoffman.

I wouldn't have hated this movie if it hadn't been touted as being a revolutionary and sensitive look at the elusive concept of female bonding. The fact it, it's fairly entertaining, and sometimes even moving. As mindless soap-opera entertainment, it's a reasonable, perky effort, but as insightful social commentary, it is insulting and even offensive.

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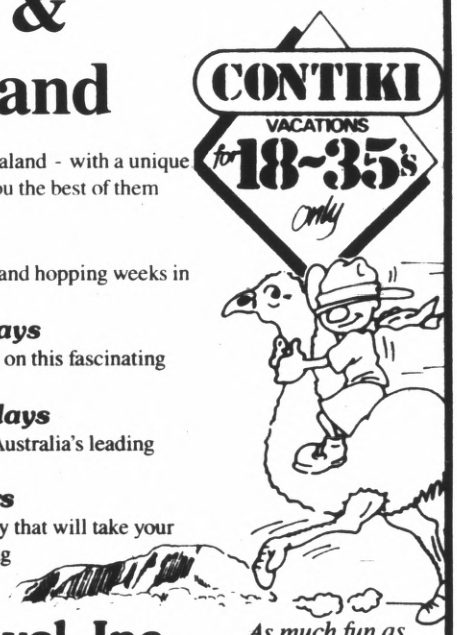

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Violent Femmes Play SF

Femmes Fatale

by Robert Byington

THAT EXPECTANT BUZZ echoing throughout the sold-out Warfield Theater last Saturday night arose only partially from the fact that a large number of those in the audience were under the influence of controlled substance. It was 9pm, and no one was on the stage. No Phranc—the opening act—and no Violent Femmes. Curiosity about just what sort of show awaited the 2000 youngsters who comprised the crowd also contributed to the anticipatory hum.

For many, the name Violent Femmes conjures up an image of angry young folk slamming into one another while lamenting about oppressive society; this image arose from the music on the band's first album, called, simply *Violent Femmes*. Their second LP, however, shattered the "angry" stereotype. Recognizable only by lead singer Gordan Gano's distinctive vocal style, *Hallowed Ground* surprised original Femmes fans by seeming appropriate to record bins labeled "Country" or "Good-Time Gospel." The group's most recent release, *The Blind Leading the Naked*, signaled yet another divergence; the record blends instrumentally ornate blues and rockabilly with a new political consciousness. Clearly, the band's sound is not easily categorizable. Psycho-Christian-Folk-Punk might be the best way to describe the melodies that result from the band's extraordinary versatility.

The Femmes experimented with various musical styles in their two-and-one-half-hour visit Saturday night in San Francisco. They failed only to disappoint. Making no mention of the opening act's mysterious disappearing act, the Femmes jumped into a rendition of the new LP's first cut, "Old Mother Reagan," a 30-second expression of political malaise. Gano appeared as a dishevelled Zippy, resplendent in robe and slippers, while Bryan Ritchie, hefting an enormous bass guitar, showed off his freshly shaved head and black Oriental ceremonial garb. Their second number, "I Hear the Rain," set the tone for much of what was to follow—songs characterized by furious activity followed by immediate calm. The song served to foreshadow recurring themes of death and loneliness—issues that lurk everywhere in the Femmes' music. *Bury me out on a lone prairie/Prairie water washing over me,* Gano intoned.

Although drummer Victor DeLorenzo hopped around his drums and rolled about the stage, Gano remained the center of attention. He appeared most joyful as he sang his unabashedly Christian "Faith." Dancing about, he exhorted the crowd to "Gimme an F! Gimme an A!...Wha's that spell? FAITH!" Midway through the song he chided the crowd for its general lack of animation: "You are *the* most proper audience I've ever seen!" Later, he added that he understood any reserve the audience might have, declaring, "I have a few insecurities myself."

Much of the group's power, in fact, issues from Gano's willingness to reveal those anxieties, as he did on their first LP: *You know I want your love, girl/But my logic tells me it ain't never gonna happen/But then my defenses say I didn't want it anyway/But you know, sometimes I'm a liar.*

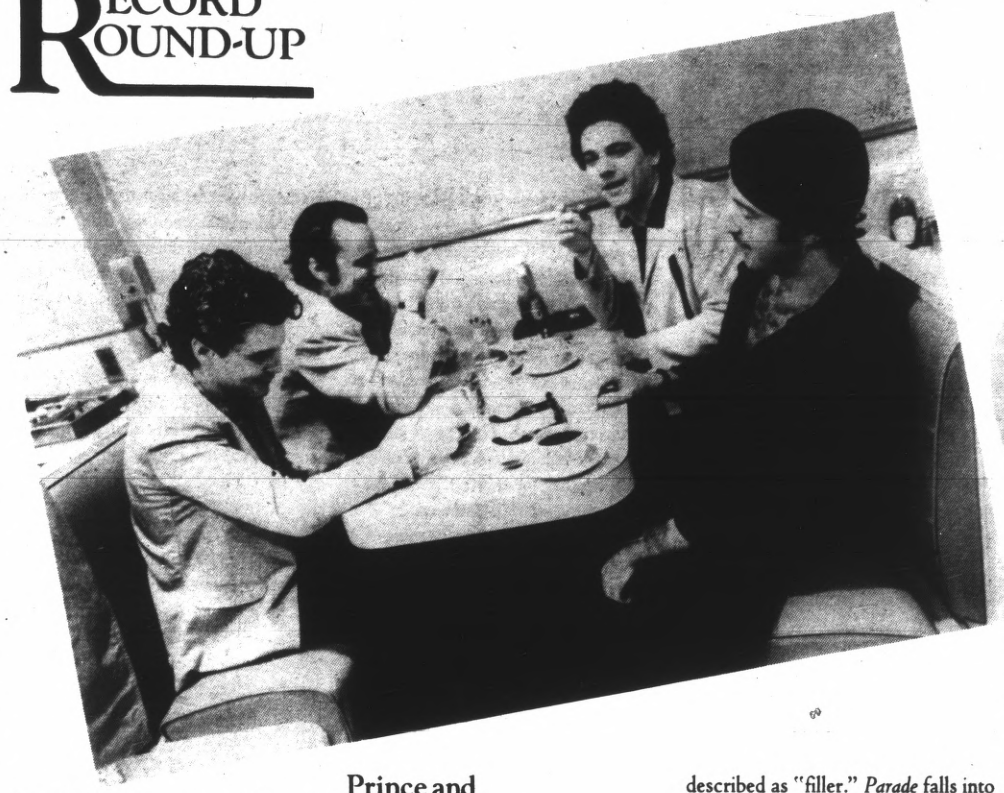
When the Horns of Dilemma and the Clubfoot Orchestra came onstage to back the Femmes, they added a new dimension to the show. Gano again exulted as the bands ran through a couple of old blues tunes, complete with sax, trombone, and clarinet solos. Unfortunately, the horns ended more than one song by simply making as much noise as possible, causing some members of the audience to cover their ears in self-defense.

The crowd seemed most responsive to the Femmes' early material. When the group played "Day after Day," the crowd rose in allegiance, as if intoning the Femmes' National Anthem. "Never Tell" was another favorite, igniting performers and audience alike, and along with "Children of the Revolution," seemed the most favored of their recent material. But the crowd's collective heart seemed to lie with the old stand-bys.

Their encore provided some comic relief, as Gano gleefully exposed a newly-acquired Grateful Dead t-shirt. Then, laughing throughout, he launched into a rendition of "Casey Jones." The Femmes then proceeded to lampoon Deep Purple, Black Sabbath, Jimi Hendrix, and Bob Dylan, interspersing their satire with riffs from their classic, "Blister in the Sun." The Femmes finished off the show solidly with "Do It All The Time."

By the time this is printed, the Femmes will have sojourned through UC Davis, Santa Clara, Santa Barbara, and Los Angeles. The Femmes have put themselves through an extraordinarily rigorous schedule on this tour, but they've promised to come back. And even if they've decided to experiment with Gregorian chants, their experiments should prove worth participating in.

RECORD ROUND-UP



Joe Jackson

Big World (A&M Records):

Café sur les Champs-Elysees,
Baklava in Istanbul,
Smoke a pipe in Casablanca,
Question all you believe in,
It's a big world—so much to do,
And plenty of room for me and you.
—Joe Jackson, *Big World*

On *Big World* Joe Jackson takes us many places, some a long way from home, but each someone's home, and Joe Jackson wants us to see that with his own happy new clarity.

The essence of this album is life. Even in its execution the album reflects the new life that Jackson feels. Although it was recorded live in single takes in front of an audience, it still manages to eschew the usual triteness that can inflect a live album. The songs are all new, never before recorded, and are imbued with the excitement that only an audience can draw out of a performer. And yet, the audience is silent; they were instructed to not disturb the song while the band played and to hold their applause until the last note had faded. The result is a vitality that is unmistakably the mark of a live album, but with the aural cohesiveness of a studio album. It has a sound that is unlike anything else.

Jackson first appeared on the music scene in 1979 when his first two albums were released. He was lumped with Elvis Costello and Graham Parker and labelled "Angry Young Man." Those first two albums—*Look Sharp!* and *I'm the Man*—were full of reggae-infected pop songs that bent over double with the weight of his almost-teenage angst. There was no love lost between Jackson and the people whose lives he described in songs like "Don't Wanna Be Like That." *Big World* resembles none of that. Compared with his previous work, *Big World* is thematically most similar to *Night and Day*. It addresses itself to real-life problems and issues with intelligence and wit.

What about the music? Asking about the music is like asking what's in the stew. Jackson has cooked up a true *piece de resistance:* he's combined pop, reggae, African, jazz, East Asian, Indian, and Latin music. Some of this is ground Jackson has already trod, while some of it is new and surprising, but to see all these styles grouped together one wouldn't think it could possibly sound good. And it doesn't. All the parts combine to make the record sound *fantastic*. Nothing released in months can touch the sonic perfection of this three-sided—that's right, three-sided—album.

The music is great, but the lyrics are what escalate the album to the status of incredible. These are the songs of a man who has spent time growing and is starting to see the world in a more mature light. Unlike so many artists who are showing a "new maturity," Jackson's maturity is not only personal. He has grown as a person, but beyond that he has grown into a citizen of the world. His unique position in the world has brought him to many countries and in contact with many people. He has put these opportunities to good use and the advantage is to the listener whose understanding might also be expanded. In the end, *Big World* is a collection of songs honoring the world as a whole.

—Benjamin Levy

Prince and the Revolution

Parade (Paisley Park Records): Of late I've found myself in some very strange company: Dee Snider of Twisted Sister, Frank Zappa, and John Denver, to name but a few. We all are grouped together in opposition to that organization of Washington's prestigious wives, the Parents' Music Research Committee (PMRC), the group dedicated to warning unwary customers of unsavory records. So far they have devoted themselves to exposing sex, drugs, alcohol and occultism, but if they're prepared to include just plain bad records, I might be willing to give them a little support in their record-rating aspirations.

Maybe I shouldn't be so hard on the five-foot, four-inch sex dynamo Prince (a.k.a. His Royal Badness), but anyone who can write, compose, perform, and produce a masterpiece like *1999* by himself can do a whole lot better than *Parade*. He should certainly be able to do better with the help of the rest of the band, especially since Revolution members Wendy and Lisa have finally been allowed to write some songs.

But maybe that's the problem. In the past, when Prince made an album he did it by himself. He had all the time in the world and only one person to please. Perhaps it's working with others that stifles his creativity—or perhaps he just hasn't learned to work with others yet.

Whatever the problem is, this record sounds like a movie soundtrack that people buy in the mistaken hope that they can recall the feelings the movie evoked. Generally, these records have one or two songs that you remember vividly from the movie, with an alarming number of songs best described as "filler." *Parade* falls into this category.

You can tell there's something wrong right from the beginning—when the funkiest man since Sly Stone starts an album with a cut that sounds like it was written by Rogers and Hammerstein. With its cute "everyone sing along" lyrics, "Christopher Tracy's Parade" could have been an outtake from *Oklahoma*.

The album does have its moments, though; one is "New Position," a pretty good funk workout that highlights Prince's current reverbless style. At first it can be a little disconcerting to hear his usual chunking bass chords without reverb, but as he demonstrated on the album's stand-out track and first single, "Kiss," it can sound great. Another highlight is "Anotherloverholenyohead," in which Prince gets pretty adult about his sexuality.

The rest of the tracks on *Parade* can be divided into two groups: songs whose flaws you can't quite pin down, and songs that make you want to step on the little punk. Among these are cuts such as "Do U Lie"—which I would certainly do if lying could get the song to end any sooner—or "Venus De Milo," nothing more than vague instrumental meanderings that reveal Prince's new interest in stringed instruments.

If I had produced it, I would have made *Parade* an EP instead of the leaden LP that it is. A few hot songs in a row and I would have been happy—not too much to ask from someone who looks on himself as the epitome of short and sweet. In the end though, everyone's entitled to screw up at least once, so I'll give him this one. But meanwhile, I'm going to dust off my extended play version of "Erotic City."

—Benjamin Levy

The Fabulous Thunderbirds

Tuff Enuff (CBS): If your bedtime prayers run something like, "Now I lay me down to sleep...blah blah blah...And please Oh Lord, deliver me from this abysmally boring crud polluting the radio," and by that you mean Human League, Ozzy Osbourne, Tears for Fears and anything else that might be described as annoying and dull, then The Fabulous Thunderbirds' *Tuff Enuff* will definitely be an entry on your 10 Best of the Year list.

The LP finds the Fabulous Thunderbirds in rare form as far as what gets played on the radio, but for the T-Birds this is business as usual. These guys have been together for years, playing in bars everywhere—and it shows in the way they play. Both the band and the songs are tighter than Super Glue between your fingers.

For those of you out there who are unfamiliar with the T-Birds, the band plays a hot, gritty Texas boogie that would make even Z.Z. Top feel like amateurs. The 10 songs on *Tuff Enuff* smolder with the intensity of the best Blasters tracks. The album sports the near-perfect production of Dave Edmunds, who is no stranger to this style of music.

If Edmunds' name isn't enough of a sign of good things to come then maybe a couple of others will help. The T-Birds guitar work is handled by Jimmie Vaughan—Stevie Ray's older brother. Guest vocals are done by David Hidalgo of Los Lobos. Kim Wilson is no slouch as singer and songwriter of the seven originals, and the rhythm section of Fran Christina on drums and Preston Hubbard on bass back things up. The covers are well chosen—a blistering version of Sam and Dave's "Wrap It Up," and a funny song called "Why Get Up."

It's easy to go on and on about how good this record is, but what it does best is get to the point. On *Tuff Enuff* the point is Rock And Roll, and the Fabulous Thunderbirds do that with the best of them from past and present. ✔

—Benjamin Levy

True West

by Richard Von Busack

Son of the Morning Star: Custer and the Little Bighorn, *by Evan S. Connell, Harper and Row, $8.95.*

DESPITE WHAT PRESIDENT Reagan and his supporters may believe, history is not a cowboy movie. George Armstrong Custer, whose memory is revered by the ignorant and despised by those whose intentions are better than their grasp of history, was a complex man. Dee Brown was facetious when he titled his book *Custer Died For Your Sins;* actually, as Bay Area writer Evan Connell argues, Custer died, like many an American before or since, of hubris. When he rode into what Connell calls "the largest party of hostile Indians ever assembled in North America" his thoughts may have been of the upcoming Democratic convention and his chances of being nominated—it was the practice in 1876 to nominate Civil War generals for the presidency, regardless of their skills.

Custer remains an enigma, but less of one thanks to Connell's laborious research. Novelist Connell (*Mr. Bridge and Mrs. Bridge*) turned to history, bringing to it a fresh invigorating style that makes *Son of the Morning Star* not only the definitive study of Custer and his foes—Gall, Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull—but also a first class work about the life on the American Frontier.

The title *Son of the Morning Star* refers

to a sobriquet—*Hi-es-tzie*—given to Custer during a genocidal raid on a Cheyenne village. Certainly, Custer saw himself as a child of destiny; his rapid advance in the military was halted only by a one year suspension for shooting deserters and going AWOL to see his wife. Custer was uncommonly solicitous of his wife; his letters to "My Rosebud" still survive, as does poetry he wrote to memorialize his hunting dogs. They make for interesting reading when compared to the accounts of life under his command, which was unimaginably harsh. Then again, the life of a soldier in the 1870s was a stint in hell. Connell quotes one enlistee: "None but a menial cur could stand the usage of a soldier of today in America."

The soldiers drank Tabasco and Worcester sauce for the alcohol. Says Connell:

> *The suicide rate...was eight percent—three times the suicide rate among British soldiers... [there were] vicious punishments, loneliness, boredom, booze, fleas, maggoty bread, tarantulas...blizzards, psychotic sergeants, incomprehensible lieutenants and captains and majors and colonels, yipping savages anxious to part your hair...mosquitoes got so thick along the upper Missouri that soldiers walked around dressed in balloon-like wire helmets draped with netting.*

Anybody want to play cowboy now? It's enough to consider life in the Dakotas and east Montana enobling the Native Americans in their ability alone to survive it, without contesting Connell's word "savage"—actually a very nice one considering others used during the periods. But the Sioux were an implacable foe fighting an early form of total war with the *waischus,* "a Sioux term that implies an unwelcome or disagreeable presence," Connell defines helpfully. Any sentimentalization of the Sioux life is best done by people who didn't fight them, although it's easy to agree with the noted visionary Black Elk who witnessed the Little Bighorn as a 13-year-old boy: "Those *waischus* had come to kill our mothers and fathers and us," and so no quarter was given. Connell itemizes the havoc the Sioux wreaked upon the bodies of their enemies to a degree that sensitive people may find hard to take, even pointing out that different tribes marked them with grisly signatures, to show who had been responsible.

Some recent historians have argued that scalping wasn't a Native American practice, and if it was, it was because it was learned from the white. Connell traces it an an old and noble practice dating from early man to accounts by Thurycides and Procopious. He even identifies different forms of scalping as preferred by different tribes.

Connell lays the blame for the Indian wars on the US government. As in all wars, the people who started it were as far away from the firing line as possible. Connell notes a letter by Bishop Whipple: "the same greedy, dominant Anglo-Saxon race and the same heathen" lived on either side of the US Canadian border; only the Canadian government kept their promises with the Native Americans and avoided lessons like that learned at the Little Bighorn."

Connell views the Little Bighorn not as a massacre or even an Indian victory—is victory the right word to use to describe a force riding into an enemy that outnumbers them at something like ten to one? Instead, he sees it as the end of the Indian wars, the last stand of the original inhabitants of this continent against invaders. By portraying Custer and his times, Connell provides not only a stirring, unforgettable look at the way the West really was, but a partial understanding of the lust for war—an understanding that becomes more valuable as our country falls in love with war again.

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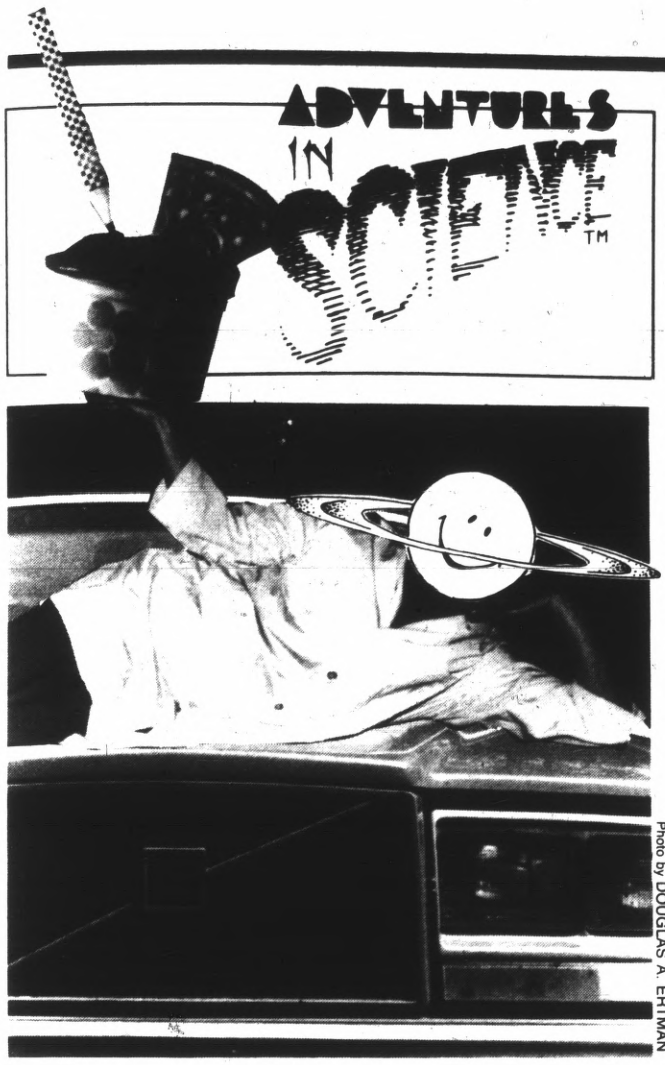

Photo by DOUGLAS A. ERTMAN

Noodling to the North

by J. Nolan Void

THE VAN CAREENED over Deathtrap 17, bobbing like a cork on the asphalt seas of commerce. My friend Nancy and I were bound northward on a fair-weather Friday—which meant that most of the population of San Jose was southerly bound, bumper-to-bumper-sticker on the far side of the concrete divider. "What makes them herd like that?" I inquired. "Is it some biological imperative, like salmon swimming upstream to spawn?"

"Nah. They're probably all zinc oxide addicts, in search of a sociably acceptable place to smear their noses with the stuff."

I refrained from pursuing the matter further, primarily because we were engaged in a mysterious migration of our own . . . bound as we were for Berkeley, Santa Cruz's Big Brother of the Bay. There's an undeniable mutual affinity between the two towns, so much so that it's easy to consider one a spiritual suburb of the other. Of the weekend forays I've made during my college days, the bulk of them have been to the venerable Home of the Cal Bears (there's a solid mascot name for you; no uncollegiate tomfoolery about Banana Slugs and whatnot).

What do Berkeley and Santa Cruz have in common? (I mused to myself, as the van barrelled past Los Gatos). Not much, aside from a University of California campus, a socialist-majority city council, "colorful" sidewalk denizens, street musicians and the perpetual availibility of espresso.

Berkeley, however, is a tad more exciting. Perhaps that's due to its ethnic diversity (it has Oakland to the south, whereas we have Capitola). Or maybe it's a vibrancy that comes from density (UC Bekeley's campus stacks up students like so much cordwood). Of course, it could be that Santa Cruz has only the faintest residue of culture, whereas Berkeley sports honest-to-gosh museums, nightclubs and theaters. In fact, the Santa Cruz scene is so miniscule it can't even support its own talent; you want to see a promising Santa Cruz band, like, say, Camper Van Beethoven? You'll have to hotfoot it to Berkeley. We're more symbiotes than sister cities.

Not that Berkeley doesn't have its sinister side as well. It's the town where the term "Yuppie" was coined, and for good reason—where hippies last in the dooryard bloom'd there now abound enough Perrierheads to make even Marin County blanche. BMWs clog the boulevards as they have for a half-decade or more, only now the prestigemobiles sport the ubiquitous and irritating placards advertising family status (you know, those yellow "Baby Overboard" numbers).

I don't want to mock the Upwardly Mobile, an over-lampooned group if ever there was one (as far as I'm concerned, it's everyone's God-given right to become lucre-grubbing, hair-mousse-using megamaterialists of the sort that make class revolt seem appealing). I just wish the Yups weren't so darned *gullible*; the reason you or I have to shell out folding green instead of pocket change for a croissant or chocolate chip cookie is because the well-paid-and-well-groomed folks standing in line behind us are just drooling to dispose of more of their disposable income. If any of you Yuppies are reading this, take note: spending money on boutique food is definitely *passe*. Sending it to impoverished columnists is all the rage these days.

"Should we fill up the tank in San Jose?" asked Nancy, jolting me out of my reverie.

"No, let's just drive straight through," I muttered, turning back to my thoughts.

Berkeley's Yuppie population is even more interesting in that it coexists with some of the most Politically Correct people to ever stride smugly across the face of the earth. I have an abiding fascination for people who wage war against global injustice, armed only with the petition, the bumper sticker and warm sense of self-satisfaction. Don't get me wrong; I believe in political activism body and soul, but in Berkeley (and to a lesser degree, in Santa Cruz) it seems like too many people plaster politics over the back of their Volvos only as a means of feeling good about the fact that they own Volvos. Of course, the only thing I disdain more than the terminally Cause-minded are those who frown on such "insincerity." If someone works for change in order to massage their conscience, that's better than doing nothing at all.

"Look, there's that big auto plant. This must be Fremont," said Nancy.

Clearly, each Berkeley sojourn is a step up on my personal soapbox, as well as a self-critical journey into my own hypocrisy, my own values. The town's character is enough like Santa Cruz to keep me comfortable, enough like the real-world Metropoli to keep me questioning. I suppose that if I lived in Berkeley my lifestyle would fall somewhere between that of the Yuppie and the Politically Correct: Sign that petition? Sure. Gelato? Make mine Zabaglione.

"We're here," said Nancy. "Berkeley city limits."

"Gee," I replied. "That sure was a short trip."

J. Nolan Void is Recreational Science correspondent for City on a Hill.

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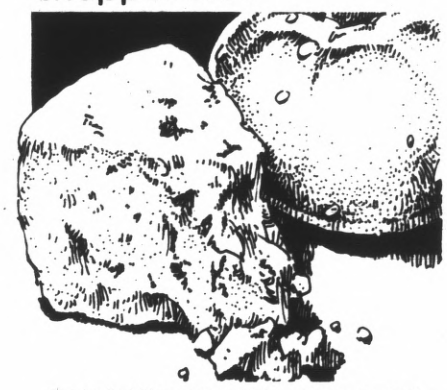

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UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH FUNDING for 1986-87 from the President's Undergraduate Fellowship program. Applications are now available in your college office and are due back by May 9, 1986.

OPEN ADVISING HOURS at the Literature Board for spring quarter. No appointment necessary. Mary-Kay Gamel Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 4-5pm, and Robert Crespi Mondays and Fridays, 8:30-9:30am.

INTERESTED IN NUCLEAR ISSUES? The Stevenson Program on Nuclear Policy meets Mondays at 3pm in the Stevenson Conference Room. For more information, contact Dan Hirsch at 429-2833.

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AUSTRALIA IN 1987? Applications are now available for the Education Abroad program in Australia. Call 429-2858 or stop by the EAP office, 240 Hahn Student Services.

DO YOU HAVE ANY COMMENTS or concerns? Student Services Vice Chancellor Bruce Moore invites students to meet with him concerning any matter affecting the quality of student life at UCSC. Office hours for students are scheduled every Thursday between 3:30 and 4:30pm. A sign-up sheet for appointments is posted on the bulletin board outside the Student Services Office, 146 Hahn Student Services.

UCSC STUDENTS VOTER REGISTRATION: This week every student will have received a Voter Registration Card and a letter from CalPIRG in your student boxes. THE LAST DAY TO REGISTER TO VOTE IS MAY 4. STUDENTS WHO LIVE ON CAMPUS must list in box 2 (on the card) where you sleep and in box 4 where you get your mail. For more information call/come by the CalPIRG office in the Student Activities A-Frame, 429-2023.

A TRIP TO LAWRENCE LIVERMORE Weapons Labs is being planned for late May. The visit will include discussion with lab scientists involved in laser technology development. All interested students and faculty should contact Kristin at 426-6791 or Haley at 429-1496.

ALL UCSC FACULTY, STAFF, AND STUDENTS are invited to an open meeting of the Women's Concerns Group on Monday, May 12, from 12-1:30pm, in the Stevenson Fireside Lounge. The group will be finalizing the proposal for a UCSC Committee on the Status of Women. Call Diane Reeves, 429-2072, for more information.

THE PEACE ALLIANCE is meeting at 7pm on Thursdays in Oakes 202. All interested in peace issues, especially the weapons labs are welcome.

ISLE OF SKYE, contemporary Celtic Music, May 1, Kresge Upper Street Plaza, Noon.

STUDENT ACTIVISTS: CalPIRG has summer job opportunities available on Citizen Out Reach Staff. Interviews are being held May 7,8, and 9. Call the CalPIRG A-Frame for information, 429-2023.

WORK AS A WRITING ASSISTANT in 1986-87. Upper division students skilled in writing and/or tutoring/counseling should consider applying for next year's Learning Assistance (peer tutors) Program. Applications are available at each of the college writing centers, from college writing instructors, and at the Writing Program Office, 168 Kresge, 429-2431. Deadline: Friday, May 2.

CHANGE OF PROGRAM OF STUDY: May 5 is the last day to file a petition to drop a course with a $5 fee. Office of the Registrar.

WITHDRAWAL PETITION: May 5 is the last day to file a petition for withdrawl with partial refund of fees. College offices/Graduate division.

HEALING FROM PMS SUFFERING: April 30, 7pm, Women's Center.

A CALL FOR PAPERS—The UCSC undergraduate Philosophy Journal will surface late spring quarter. Submit contributions by May 1 to the submissions box in the Philosophy Reading Room, Kresge 166 or call 423-6618 or 458-9081.

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN INVOLVED in a security deposit dispute? A student writing an article on that topic needs your help! If you've had a dispute with your landlord regarding the return of your security deposit, and you're willing to share your experience with other renters in that predicament, please contact Grace at 429-4435.

GENERAL COUNSELING GROUPS to learn more about relationships. On Mondays, 5-6:30pm, Max Camarillo will facilitate a group located at Oakes College, Room 104. On Wednesdays, 5-6:30pm, Gary Shoemaker and Ray Charland will co-facilitate a group at the Counseling Group Room in the Cowell Health Center. On Thursdays, 3:30-5pm, Katia Panas will facilitate a group located at the Counseling Group Room in the Health Center.

GRADUATING SENIORS group. An opportunity to meet and talk together about common concerns. Beginning May 7, the group will meet from 3:30-5pm in the Stevenson Conference Room. Sheila Hough will be the facilitator.

SEEKING MEN WHO DO S/M to be part of a panel discussion. Please contact College 8 box 288.

THE ECUMENICAL CHRISTIAN fellowship invites all interested to join us for our weekly meetings. May 1: Exploring Different Christian Traditions. College 8, Kerr Hall Lounge, Room 247, 7pm. For more information, contact Karen Christneson, 458-9064.

RICHARD A. WASSERSTROM, Professor of Philosophy will lecture on "The Attack of Programs of Preferential Treatment: A Critical Assessment." Thursday, May 8, Kresge Town Hall, 8pm.

RECREATION REGISTRATION CONTINUES...there are still openings for weekend field trips, classes and workshops. Phone the Recreation Office at 429-2806. Register in the PE Office at the East Field House.

LANDLORD/TENANT LEGAL PROBLEMS? We're here to help, offering general advising, support, and referral to mediation or legal services. Stop by the Off-Campus Housing Office in the Housing Services Building, or call 429-4435. Office hours are 9am-4pm, weekdays.

SUMMER JOB SEARCH workshop, April 29, 4-5:30pm, Porter College House. Sign up in Student Employment Services, 125 Hahn Building.

ETHNIC STUDIES PROGRAM 1985-86. Proposals are now invited for Ethnic Studies Program funding for the 1986 Summer/Fall quarter. The deadline for the submission of proposals is Friday, May 2, at 5pm. For more information, call Cathy Reback, 429-2671.

ALL STUDENTS ARE WELCOME to get involved in CalPIRG's Get Out the Vote Campaign. Meetings are held weekly in the Student Activities A-Frame at 5pm. Call 429-2023 for more information.

WORK TO RE-ELECT SUPERVISOR GARY PATTON. Volunteer with Students for a Progressive City. Sign up daily at the lower A-Frame.

STUDY SKILLS WORKSHOPS: STRESS—Learn how to cope with stress, even in the midst of papers and exams. Mental Health Educator Zella Crary explains how. April 28, 1-2:30pm, McHenry Library Room 325.

THE STUDENT UNION ASSEMBLY (SUA) is the official voice of the undergraduate students at UCSC. It exists to represent the needs and concerns of students on the University and UC systemwide levels. All interested in presenting an issue or participating in one of the assembly standing committees are encouraged to do so by calling the SUA Chairperson Eric Satzman at 423-0224.

RICKY BLUTHENTHAL, UCSC Student Body President's Council Representative, holds office hours Thursdays from 10:30-12pm at the A-Frame Student Activities Center.

PLEASE BE ADVISED that the Chancellor will *not* be holding Open Office hours for students on Tuesday, April 29, as he will be out of town.

SUMMER JOB SEARCH Workshops:
April 29, 4-5:30pm, Porter College House.
April 30, 4-5:30pm, Crown Senior Common Room.
April 30, 7:30-9pm, Oakes Lounge.

SUMMER STUDY IN ORLEANS, FRANCE for graduate and undergraduate students, from July 6 to August 15. For information and an application, write or call: Dr. John Williams, Director, UNO in France, Department of Foreign Languages, University of New Orleans, LA 70148; (504)286-6929.

WORKSHOPS FOR MINORITY STUDENTS: Career Opportunities Series, Wednesdays, April 30 and May 7, 11:30am-1pm, 247 Kerr Hall.

CAREER PLANNING FOR GRADUATING SENIORS—Monday, April 28, 3-5pm, 205 Hahn Student Services.

CARDIAC PACER. Join the UCSC Intramural program for its quarterly run through our beautiful campus. May 3, 10am, at the East Field House. Open to everyone, and refreshments will be provided after the run. Registration begins at 9am. Call 429-4220 for more information.

OFF CAMPUS

THE ENERGY CENTER of Santa Cruz presents Homemade Electricity—Photovoltaic Systems and Micro-Hydropower. April 29, 7:30pm, in the meeting room of the Branciforte Public Library. For more information, call 425-7652. The lecture is free.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE to join the Human Race Walkathon, sponsored by the Volunteer Bureau of Santa Cruz County, scheduled for May 10. Contact the Bureau at 423-0554.

ARBOR DAY—a community celebration of trees—will be celebrated in Santa Cruz on April 26. A complete listing of the day's activites is available from the City Parks and Recreation Department at 346 Church Street. For more information, call 429-3777.

JOIN US for a moderate nine mile hike in Nisene Marks State Park. Don't miss this wonderful opportunity with Docent Lynn McCarthy, April 27, 9:30am. For further information, call Mary Wise at 335-7077.

AUDITIONS FOR *Combat Boots,* a new musical based on the Street People by Rosemary Wren will be held on Friday and Saturday, April 25 and 26 at 7:30pm, 424 Walnut. For more information, call Rosemary Wren at 427-2398.

THE CHILD DEVELOMENT RESOURCE CENTER will hold a Toy and Children's Clothing Exchange May 3, 2-4pm, at the CDRC Studio Toy Lending/Library, Cabrillo College, Room 1508.

THE SANTA CRUZ WESTSIDE COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER will hold a clinic on Friday, May 9, from 9am-2pm instead of Saturday, May 10. For more information, call 425-5028.

HELP CHANGE the local economy by volunteering at the Santa Cruz Community Credit Union. To volunteer, call the Credit Union at 425-7708 or 688-9790 and ask to speak with Dee.

MARCH FOR A TEST BAN: Fifth Annual Nuclear Weapons Freeze Walk-a-Thon, May 3, from San Lorenzo Park. To be a walker or for more information, call 458-9975.

TOWARD A DRUG FREE YOUTH: Joining Forces for Community Prevention—Two community meetings are scheduled to help families and neighbors. May 1, 7pm, Soquel Elementary School and May 6, 7pm, at Scotts Valley Junior High School. For more information, contact Paul Gratz at 425-2700.

UC SANTA CRUZ HOUSING SERVICES invites you to an Open House at Cardiff Terrrace, for-sale faculty housing. May 2, 4-6pm.

QUOTA HEARING AND SPEECH FAIRE, May 3. Free display tables are available for Quota's fifth annual Hearing and Speech Awareness Faire to be held in the Capitola Mall. For more information, call Terry Brady, 699-9694.

THE WOMEN'S CENTER at Cabrillo College, Room 914A, presents Wendy Richardson speaking on Women and Substance Abuse, April 29. Shirley Castillo and Barbara Garcia will speak on Chicanas in Administrative-Decision Making Roles, May 6. Both talks are at noon. For more information, call 479-6249.

SPRING EDUCATION SERIES: "Advertising for Small Businesses." The Santa Cruz Community Credit Union is offering a free workshop on April 26, 10:15am, at its office at 512 Front Street. Call 475-7708 for more information.

THE FOURTH CENTRAL COAST Gathering of the Greens Movement will take place on April 26, 2-5pm, at the Unitarian Universalist Fellowship in Aptos. For more information, contact Jonathan Drake at 625-6807 or Birdie Hunter/Sue Ackerman at 429-8057.

THE LAND TRUST OF Santa Cruz County invites the public to the Formal Opening of Antonelli's Pond and the Opening Ceremonies for Santa Cruz's Arbor Day on April 26, 12pm, at the Pond, 2390 Delaware Avenue.

HOME COUNTRY EMPLOYMENT IN ASIA, a seminar for Asian students and recent graduates, foreign student advisors, and career planning and placement staff from Northern California colleges and universities will take place on April 25, 11:30am-6pm at International House, UC Berkeley. For more information, call (415)362-6520.

ANY PERSON INTERESTED IN RECYCLING their newspapers, cans, and bottles by weekly curbside collection with their regular garbage pickup are urged to contact Citizens for Curbside Recycling. Call 425-8501, or write 536 Dufour Street, Santa Cruz, 95060, for more information.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE and Freedom invites the public to participate in a demonstration in support of a Nuclear Test Ban, on April 26 at 11am in front of the Court House Building, Water at Ocean, Santa Cruz. For information, call 438-6094, evenings.

GATEWAY SCHOOL will have its first Reunion dinner on April 26 at 6pm. All former students and their parents are invited. For more information, contact the School office, 423-0341, 8am-3pm.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY SPECIAL OLYMPICS is looking for volunteers to participate in our 1986 Spring Games parade. Call Marie Netto at 476-7140 or 426-0786 for more information.

FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION of Santa Cruz will be offering six internships in 1986-87 for those seeking professional mental health careers. Resumes accepted beginning May 1. Contact P. Abell, 423-9444.

CLASSIFIEDads

HELP WANTED

Resort Hotels, Cruise Lines & Amusement Parks are now accepting applications for employment! To receive an application and information, write: Tourism Information Services. P.O. Box 7881 Hilton Head Island, SC 29938.

GOVERNMENT JOBS $16,040-$59,230/yr. Now Hiring. Call 805-687-6000 Ext. R-4665 for current federal list.

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'78 Subaru GF MUST SELL. Good Condition. $1500/BO 429-6432.

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CLIMBING SEMINARS IN YOSEMITE. JUNE 28-JULY 7 AND PALISADES, JULY 24-AUG 2. DEADLINE FOR SIGNUPS JUNE 1. CALL RICHARD ZLATUNICH, 458-2208.

EATING DISORDERS CENTER—The Rader Institute/AMI at Santa Cruz Community Hospital is a comprehensive program for the successful treatment of anorexia, bulimia and compulsive eating. Our warm and caring approach addresses the medical, psychological, nutritional, social, and spiritual aspects of the disease which are essential for lifelong recovery. Additional information and a confidential consultation are available at no charge. Next awareness hour: April 16, 7-8:30pm. 24-hour Information Line (408)426-3282 x 153.

PERSONALS

GAY CORRESPONDENCE CLUB for info send SASE to New Opportunities, P.O. Box 0187, San Diego, CA 92115.

HOUSING

Students need sublet: May 1-mid-June. Man, woman, and kitty (optional). Call 335-3745, Howard or Trish.

Classified ads are 20¢ per word per week. Ads cannot be taken over the phone and must be accompanied with full payment. Make checks payable to City on a Hill Press and send to: General Manager, City on a Hill Press, Stonehouse-UCSC, Santa Cruz, CA 95064

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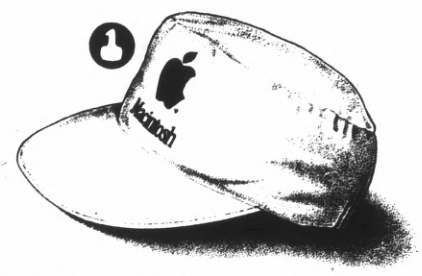

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